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The Bombay Chronicle

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President's Farewell Greetings To Bombay

"I Am Leaving With Gratitude And Joy"

JAWAHAR'S IMPRESSIONS OF HIS VISIT

City Destined To Play Great Part In Nation's Struggle

That he was leaving with deep gratitude to the people of Bombay for their overwhelming kindness and with joy at the thought that this great city was destined to play as great a part as it did in the past in the struggle for India's Independence, said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to a "Chronicle" representative who saw him off on Wednesday night.

The vast gatherings inthe city, he observed, during the innumerable public and private meetings signified a deep stirring among the people, a questioning of vital issues and a desire to get a move on towards their solutions.

DEEP STIRRING AMONG PEOPLE

Congress President's Farewell Greetings

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding his visit to the city, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:

"Bombay has been overwhelming in its kindness and in the enthusiasm it has shown for the cause of India's freedom as represented by the Congress. I had come here specially for the Trade Union Congress, but I addressed meetings not only of workers, but also of all shades and grades of Bombay's citizens. I have lost count of the scores of meetings I have addressed during these six days, each of which was attended by vast numbers of people. I imagine that out of Bombay's million and a half population about a third or fourth must have attended these meetings and gatherings.

DEEP STIRRING.

Continuing, Panditji said: "Meetings may mean little or much; but these vast gatherings signify a deep stirring among people of all classes, a questioning of vital issues and a desire to get a move on towards their solution. There was a wonderful unanimity on the question of Indian Independence and there was also everywhere a sympathetic desire to learn more about Socialism.

Some leaders of business have protested against my stress on Socialism; but, in spite of this, nothing was more striking than the response of the mercantile community to the call of the Congress and national freedom. Over a score of Merchants' Associations did me the honour of presenting addresses to me and of assuring me that they stood shoulder to shoulder with us in our freedom struggle.

HIS GRATITUDE.

"I go away with deep gratitude," added the Congress President, "to the people of Bombay for their overwhelming kindness and with joy at the thought that this great city is destined to play as great a part as it had done in the past in our freedom." struggle."

HE CAME, HE SAW HE CONQUERED!

Looking tired, yet cheerful, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress boarded the train to Poona on Wednesday night after completing his six days' crowded programme in the City of Bombay.

He came, he saw and he conquered, would be an appropriate description of Pt. Jawaharlal's visit to the city after five years. He created a new spirit among the people of the city. He has cleared the air about the controversy over Congress and Socialism. He played a dominant role in bringing about unity between the two sections of the Trade Union Movement.

NO SIGN OF FATIGUE.

In spite of his being engaged from early morning till late at night with engagements during all the six days Panditji never showed signs of fatigue. He worked with wonderful energy and moved about from place to place with great ability.

"I have lost count of the scores of meetings that I addressed during these six days", said Panditji who addressed on an average six meetings a day besides attending innumerable informal conferences and meetings.

The Congress President was immensely impressed with the citizens of Bombay at the enthusiasm they exhibited. In spite of his being physically tired, his smile and spirit seemed to ask: "Any more work?"

AT THE STATION.

Panditji was taken charge of by Dr. D. D. Sathye at the Victoria Terminus on behalf of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. He garlanded him on behalf of his Committee.

Among those present on the station to give Panditji a send off were Messrs. K. F. Nariman; Nagindas Master; S. K. Patil; Mr. and Mrs. Hatheesingh and several other Congressmen. Mr. Nariman garlanded the Congress President on behalf of the B.P.C.C.

The Pandit is accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Upadhyaya and Dr. N. S. Hardiker.

FATE OF FRENCH LACE INDUSTRY.

CALAIS, May 20.

City's once famous Lace industry will close down entirely on May 27 as a protest against what the owners consider unfair Government treatment in the way of tariffs. Change of fashion also contributed to the decision.

Four thousand workers have become unemployed. In the meantime the municipality is distributing 5,500 sterling weekly in doles. The Industry sold 300 million francs worth lace in 1929 of which 85 per cent. was exported. The figure last year was only 26 millions.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-SOVIET NAVAL TALKS BEGIN

LONDON, May 20.

Anglo-Soviet Naval Treaty conversations have begun at the Foreign Office.—Reuter's Special.

DUCE'S OFFER TO BRITAIN

Italy Not Seeking To Extend Roman Empire In N. Africa?

PARIS, May 20.

Sgr. Grandi received special instructions from Sgr. Mussolini regading the explanations to be given to Britain, according to "L'Information" which believes the Duce is of the opinion that time and calm discussion should produce the improvement of the Italo-British relations.

Sgr. Mussolini is therefore prepared to give assurance not seeking to extend the Roman Empire in North Africa and, as a tangible proof, would consider the removal of White troops from Libya.

The newspaper adds, Sgr. Mussolini would officially declare, he has no aims in Palestine and Egypt and would be ready, in return for the recognition of Italy's victory, to resume good Italo-British relations.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT FACES "BIG BUSINESS"

Don't Think In Terms Of Dividends, But Of Those Who Earned Them

Most of the signatories to the Manifesto issued on Wednesday morning expressing alarm at Pandit Jawaharlal's advocacy of Socialism were present at a private tea party to the Congress President given in the Princes' Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday morning. Among those present were Sir Cowasji Jehangir Sir Phiroze Sethna Sir Nowroji Saklatvala; Sir H. P. Mody; Mr. A. D. Shroff; Mr. Chunilal Mehta; Mr. A. R. Dalal; Mr. Mathradas Vissonji; Mr. V. N. Chandavarker; and Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas.

These twenty-one men representing "Big Business", had, it is understood a free and frank discussion with the Congress President. The meeting was convened, it is understood, by one of the signatories to the manifesto and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had not the least objection to meet them and explain to them, if necessary, what his advocacy of Socialism meant. Those assembled were anxious to know the implications of Pandit Jawaharlal's speeches in Bombay and elsewhere.

It is understood that a series of questions were asked of the Congress President, as to what he meant by Socialism, what was the implication of his speeches and how he would put them into action. They expressed their point of view and are reported to have said that they viewed with great apprehension his various utterances during the last few days. They felt that such teachings would lead to disorder of the present structure of society, etc.

NO FORCING THE ISSUE.

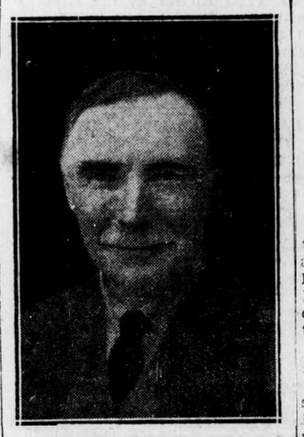
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is stated to have reiterated what he has been saying for the last so many days. He is reported to have assured them that he was not going to force the issue. He suggested to them carefully to consider the situation and asked them not to play into the hands of reactionaries and thus hamper the cause of India's freedom.

After two hours' conversation, Panditji left the Taj Mahal Hotel to attend the meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge.

One of those who attended the meeting remarked that they had a free and frank discussion and added: "We know now where we stand."

Mr. Lionel Fielden, Controller of Broadcasting in India, arrived at Simla from Delhi on Wednesday.

Cricket News P. 7



MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, ex-Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle," whose death is announced

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 20.

It is understood the skeleton of the draft Instrument of Accession, the terms of which have been discussed in London between the legal advisers of the Secretary of State and Princes is expected to reach India by the end of June, 1936. This draft will be circulated among the States which desire to join the Federal structure. It appears when the draft is approved by the majority of States, negotiations for specific reservations by individual States between political officers and Princes will start.

According to the present calculations these formalities are expected to be concluded by autumn 1937 and optimists anticipate the advent of Federation in 1938.

ITALY'S NEXT MOVE

Activities In Albania Unnerve Yugoslavia And Greece

LONDON, May 20.

It is understood that the British Government has decided to await the advent of the Socialist French Government under M. Blum before taking big decisions on foreign policy which must be faced in the near future.

The last Cabinet meeting after hearing Mr. Eden's report merely decided to maintain the existing sanctions and fleet concentrations. Meanwhile, it is suggested the pacts of the mutual assistance between the Mediterranean countries and Britain should find favour with French circles provided Italy is included though France like Britain, remains unwilling to approach Italy now that Abyssinia has been openly annexed.

Signs of increased Italian interest in Albania are reported to be disturbing Yugoslavia and Greece.

It is understood Sgr. Mussolini expressed willingness to France to negotiate on the basis of respecting British rights in Lake Tsana and French rights in the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway and undertaking not to raise a black army.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS TO RETURN FROM ADDIS ABABA

SIMLA, May 20.

It is probable that the British Indian Troops at Addis Ababa may return to India after some time, when the Italian control has been completely established.—United Press.

Pretensions Of Bombay's "21" Blown Up By Congress President

The "not a small part" that the Twenty-one signatories to the manifesto issued by "Big Business" on Tuesday, has taken in the "furtherance of the National movement" was exposed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, at a mammoth meeting of the Merchants of Mandvi on Wednesday afternoon.

Their Services

The "not a small part" apparently consisted of the following acts of the Merchants Chamber or of the signatories;

(1) Concluding a Fact with Lancashire while the Nation was launching a vigorous boycott against foreign cloth;

(2) Opposition to pass a resolution against the Ordinance Raj;

(3) Sending its representative to the "Round Table" Conference when the Congress had banned it and the Nation's leaders were in jail.

Thirteen Merchants' Associations gave a rousing reception to the President of the National Congress on Wednesday at Mandvi. These were: The Grain Merchants' Association; Seeds Traders' Association; Rice Merchants' Association; Bombay Grain Dealers' Association; Sugar Merchants' Association; Mudy Bazaar Kariana Merchants' Association; Gum Merchants' Association; Gull Merchants' Association; Singapore Merchants' Association; Malba Kariana Merchants' Association; Gumtha Rice Merchants' Association; Ghee Merchants' Association; and the Hindu Commercial Club.

Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, welcoming the President on behalf of the Merchants of Mandvi, said that they had always stood by the Congress and had supported the National Movement. They might not be in full accord with every activity of the Congress.

The Russian form Socialism continued Mr. Velji, had not existed in this country or in Western countries. But Socialism had, in some form or other, always existed.

Referring to the new Constitution Mr. Velji said that it was condemned by the commercial community as it had been done by every other community.

Pandit Jawaharlal, in his reply, referred to the "statement of the Twenty-one" and to the criticism that he had antagonised the merchant class. He wanted to know who represented Bombay merchants—whether the twenty-one signatories or the various Associations that had honoured him with addresses and purses.

WHAT A RECORD!

Several thousands of men had gone to jails and hundreds of women had faced lathis in the last Indian struggle for Independence. What did the twenty-one do and how had the Twenty-one contributed to the national struggle? At a time when the Nation had boycotted British cloth, one of its members concluded a Pact with Lancashire. And when a harmless resolution expressing the Chamber's protest at Ordinance Raj was moved at one of its meetings, a certain section had opposed the resolution. And when the Congress boycotted the "Round Table" Conference, what did they

(Continued on Page 7—Col. 4)

National Struggle At Cross-Roads

RISE OF LEFT WING IN CONGRESS

Congress President Expounds Dynamics Of Situation

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

Socialism was coming to India. It was inevitable. It would come not because he and half a dozen others wanted it, but because that was the only way by which India's problems could be solved. Nor would it stop from coming because "Big Business" did not want Socialism to come.

Thus declared Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, in the course of his speech at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood and Muslim Students' Union and the Hall was packed to suffocation. A large number of students had to wait outside on the road and could only hear the Congress President's speech through the loud speakers.

AT THE CROSS ROADS

The Congress President gave a scientific survey of the National Movement starting from the Non-co-operation movement in 1920 and said that the National Movement had reached its final stage with the 1932 Civil Disobedience movement. It had either to go on in the same plne or think of something beyond the national stage.

The position to-day in the country and the Congress was that the right wing was struggling to go back.—go back to the pre-non-co-operation days,—while the left wing was trying to check the swing to the right. Each group was trying to pull the other towards its line of thinking.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided, said that since his arrival Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been having a crowded programme. Even a machine would have got tired and gone out of order, but Panditji had carried out the programme remarkably well. It was stated that there was political lethargy in the country in recent times. But since the arrival of the Congress President, the whole atmosphere had been electrified. Excepting the loyalists and the "Twenty One" all the rest had gone "Jawahar mad." He said so because he felt so and saw it. He hoped that the enthusiasm of the students would not evaporate after the departure of the Congress President from the city.

UNBRIDGABLE GULF.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech said that he had survived easily the strenuous programme that he had to go through during his visit to the city. But the programme which exhausted him most was the one from which he had just come. He was referring to the tea party at the Taj with the members of "Big Business." As he sat, he said, watching those people discuss big matters and policies, he felt and wondered if it was possible to bridge the gulf. There was an enormous difference in the outlook between himself and "Big Business."

NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Giving a scientific survey of the nationalist movement in India, Panditji said that at the top were the feudal lords, the Princes and the big landlords. They were interesting as a group to look at. But, unfortunately, they did not fit in with anything modern whether politically, economically or culturally. They never thought in terms of the masses, but only in terms of their own interests. After them came the big bourgeoisie. After the petty bourgeoisie entered the national struggle which had been in the early days of the Congress carried on for a time by the big bourgeoisie, the latter grew nervous and many of them dropped away though even now some of them were present in the Congress. But they were feeling that they were out of place in the Congress.

MIDDLE CLASS LEADERSHIP

Continuing Panditji said that big movements like the civil disobedience movement showed up the different groups in the country and as to where they stood. Whenever there was a crisis in the history of a nation the place of various groups and classes were shown up. "Big Business" during the Civil Disobedience movement was against the movement and sided with Government and asked for suppressive measures. They might not have done it as a group, but individuals did it. The middle class bourgeoisie largely supported the movement. Still the backbone of the movement was the lower middle class.

THE RIGHT AND LEFT

Since the last civil disobedience movement was stopped, it was found that there was a sudden going back. Immediately after the Non-co-operation movement there was started the Swaraj Party and in the same way one found parliamentary mentality growing immediately after the Civil Disobedience movement. It was found that the reaction to the movement was such that there was a swing to the right. A left wing then developed to protect against a possible swing to the right. The speaker was not saying anything in terms of particular parties or groups. He was thinking in terms of something bigger and vaguer than the Congress.

ECONOMIC FORCES.

There was another development in the economic place. Ideas began to spread faster. Those ideas were vague and it was not known as to what those ideas would evolve into. The result was that there was a very wide gap between the two groups. There was conflict in their ideology and activities.

Continuing, Panditji stated that the National Movement had come to a final stage after the second Civil Disobedience Movement. Not that it could not be carried on for some years to come, but the struggle had to develop into something beyond the national stage. Due to the suffering of the peasantry, the educated unemployed, etc., new ideas came and a new plan was thought about. The starting of new ideas might partly have been due to the successes of the Socialist experiment, in the Soviet Union and how they had solved their problems. Conditions in the world were developing.

RUSSIA ATTRACTS.

While the world depression was getting more and more acute the Soviet Union, without

(Continued on page 7, col. 4.)

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A Hindu Widower, without children, aged 43, earning monthly salary 600, wishes to enter into negotiations with a well-educated young lady of advanced views with a view to matrimony. No caste restriction. No objection virgin widow. Correspondence confidential. Write Box 6180, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

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Wanted two Doctors, M.B.B.S., Salary Rs. 250, Government jobs. (2) Teachers Graduates, B.A.B.T., S.T.C., and Undergraduates. (3) Engineers for Diesel Engines. Apply G. M. Dalal, 14, Hamam St., Raja Bahadur Mansion, 2nd floor. Fort. (6190).

Typists, Laundry Clerks, Teachers, Asst. Surgeons, Overseers, Primary Matriculate Lady Teachers, seeking employments consult Secretary, Goldwyn, (India) Co., Employment Specialists, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Rd. (6188).

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam.—Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Superintendents and Agents in the District of Belgaum on Rs. 100—10—200 and 40—2 1|2—65 p.m., respectively with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—C. B. Kajagar, Esq., District Superintendent, P. O. Kittur, Belgaum Dt. (6115).

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master for a Cotton Mill in Bengal working Double Shift. Must possess a sound knowledge of Size, Mixing, both for Finer (upto 100s) and Coarser Counts, Dobby and Jacquard Designs, with a good control over labour. Only first class and hard working men need apply, with references and testimonials stating age and salary expected, to Box No. 6182, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Weaving Assistants for Cotton Mill in Bengal for Night Shift. Those having good labour control and experience in Fine Counts with Dobby and Jacquard designs will be given preference. Pay Rs. 100-150 according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials stating references and age to Box No. 6172, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. A Professor of English for the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, to be started in June 1936 (subject to Government sanction). Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Ahmedabad, so as to reach him on or before the 25th of May. (3174)

". SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted two qualified Doctors well experienced for foreign Government service. Salary equivalent to Rs. 1,000. Box 6189, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for post of Lecturer in French, M.T.B. College, Surat. Apply immediately stating minimum salary. (3191).

European Firm require energetic and experienced salesman on nominal salary plus commission to sell High Class Decorative and Industrial Paints, etc., of proved quality. Apply Box No. 3220, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let Dani Bungalow on Seaside, Walkeshwar Road. Rent moderate. Apply within. Phone No. 42544. (6166).

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Invest and get the same profit per year. A general store in Bandra for sale. Suitable arrangements for residence with the store, Box No. 6153, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers, Overseers through Postal instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (6092)

Admissions now are open for Cambridge December examination. The term begins on the 1st of June. Classes regularly conducted. Staff efficient. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Walkar Buildings, Lamington Road. (3197).

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOWROJALI DOSSA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (whereof a lease for 999 years has been agreed to be given to the vendor by the Bombay Municipality) together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sandhurst Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (being Plot No. 109A of the Sandhurst Road Estate of the Bombay Municipality) containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3184 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 69/1721 of Mandvi Division and bounded on the East by Plot No. 110 belonging to the Bombay Municipality on the West by the property of Ebrahim Pradhan on the North by Plot No. 109B of the Bombay Municipality and now belonging to the vendor Nowrozali Dossa and on the South by Sandhurst Road aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4137 (1) and Street Nos. 62-64 Sandhurst Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1936.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3222.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. VASANTRAO SHIVSHANKAR MURKUTE, SHAMRAO SHIVSHANKAR MURKUTE and RAMKRISHNA SHIVSHANKAR MURKUTE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure (redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sadashiv Street, Vithalbhai Patel Road, but formerly called Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort and in the Island and City and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 266 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 638, 547 and 299, New No. 1|2946, Old Survey No. 538 and New Survey No. 1|7806 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 528, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward, No. 928 and formerly under Street No. 4, but now under No. 33 and bounded, on or towards the North by Sadashiv Street, on or towards the South by the property of Cullian Motee, on or towards the East by the property of Bhukandas Devchand and on or towards the West by the property of Vishwanath Balaji Divadkar and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1936.

B. G. PANDIT & CO.,
3221. Purchasers' Attorneys.

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Under instructions from Ebrahim Goolamhussein Currimbhoy, Esq., one of the Liquidators of the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY), THURSDAY, the 21st May, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of partly Khoti and partly Inam land with buildings situate in the village of Hariali, Taluka South Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring about 72,559 square yards and bounded on the East partly by G. I. P. Railway and partly by the Kanjur Village on the West by Agra Road, on the North by the boundary of Kanguri village and on the South by the property of the Vendors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of partly Khoti and Partly Inam land situate in the Village of Hariali, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring about 1,18,871 square yards and bounded on the East partly by Agra Road and partly by the property of Mr. Kaloo, on the West by Pawai Road, on the North by a passage and Government quarry and the property of Mr. Jayakar and on the South partly by the property of Sumantrao Anantrao and partly by the property of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE RESPECTIVE PREMISES AT MATHERAN.

SALE of valuable furnished bungalows, known as "Maldoonga House", and "Fernwood" at Matheran.

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the respective premises at Matheran, on the day and time as under:—

"MALDOONGA HOUSE" Sale on SATURDAY, the 23rd May, 1936, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of land admeasuring about 4 acres and 10 gunthas together with bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and known as "Maldoonga House," with furniture, pots and pans therein, situate at Matheran and held under a lease dated 4th February, 1915, from Government for the term of 99 years at a yearly rent of Rs. 85.

"FERNWOOD," Sale on SATURDAY, the 23rd May, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of land, admeasuring about 2 acres and 4 gunthas together with bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon and known as "Fernwood" with furniture, pots and pans therein, situate at Matheran, and held under a lease dated 4th February, 1915 from Government for the term of 99 years at a yearly rent of Rs. 42.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

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Shunko ,,	23rd ,,	28th ,,
Kurohime ,,	30th ,,	6th June
Iwatesan ,,	25th ,,	8th ,,
Karachi ,,	28th ,,	13th ,,
Argun ,,	5th June	23rd ,,
Biyo ,,	19th ,,	6th July
Borneo ,,	23rd ,,	8th ,,
Sumatra ,,	9th July	24th ,,

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ORISSA INVITES PRESIDENT

Provincial Congress Committee Resolutions

CUTTACK, May 18.

At a meeting of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee held here to-day Pandit Nilkanth Das, M.L.A., was unaimously elected president and Mr. Bhagirathi Mahapatra, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee. The Committee adopted a resolution recording its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Dr. Ansari.

The committee next requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, to pay an early visit to the province and a Reception Committee with Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhury as the convener was formed to make necessary arrangements.

The Committee also appointed a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Nabakrishna Choudhury, Mohan Das and Gatikrishna Swain to carry out an economic survey in one compact area and report to the committee before the 18th August, 1936.

Mr. Nabakrishna was further authorised to submit a scheme before the P. C. C. at its next meeting about the possibility of starting a volunteer organization in the province.—United Press.

PEASANT CONFERENCE IN ORISSA

CUTTACK, May 19.

A number of peasants conferences have been organised by the Utkal Provincial Kisan Sangh throughout the province which will be held before end of the month of July. Peasant workers who have already been deputed to different areas are holding meetings for the purpose.

A conference of the peasants of Salepur police station in the district of Cuttack will be held on the 20th May, under the presidency of Mr. Divakar Pattanik of Ganjam.

A peasant conference of Khaira P. S. in the district of Balasore will take place shortly.—United Press.

Orissa Harijan Conference

CUTTACK, MAY 18.

The provincial Harijan Committee has decided to hold a provincial Harijan conference in the first week of June at Bhadrak. Mr. Harekrishna Mohtab and others are making arrangements for the success of the conference. Babu Rajendra Prasad who will be then in Orissa, to preside over the annual ceremony of the work centre of Sj. Gopabandhu Chaudhury, will be requested to preside over the Conference.—United Press.

CHINA AND BURMA DELIMITATION

Commission Assembling In Cold Weather

SIMLA, May 19.

There is every hope that the work of the Delimitation Commission engaged to define the border between China and Burma near the Wa States will resume early in the cold weather. Colonel Inselim, Neutral Chairman, appointed by the League of Nations who went to Switzerland via Siam is expected to return and resume the work which is only half completed. Full reports of the work done by the Commission till now have not yet been received, but it has been ascertained that the commission has laid on ground the treaty line which was agreed upon but not demarcated in 1897.—A. P.

REMISSION IN REWA

Sequel To Damage To Crops

JUBBULPORE, May 19.

According to a notification published in the Rewa State Gazette, His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa "in order to ameliorate the condition of the poverty-stricken agriculturists of the State, whose crops have been damaged by hails, frost and rust" has granted liberal remissions in the land revenue of the current year. This remission varies according to the extent of th eactual damage, ranging from 20 to 33 per cent.

As regards the realization of the arrears, the communique states that half of the revenue due shall be realised this year while the balance will be realised with the dues next year. The Ilakedars and other Malguzars have been directd by the Durbar to grant similar remission in the land revenue due to them from the tenants.

No remission has been granted in other taxes realised from the rural population such as road, school and other taxes.—United Press.

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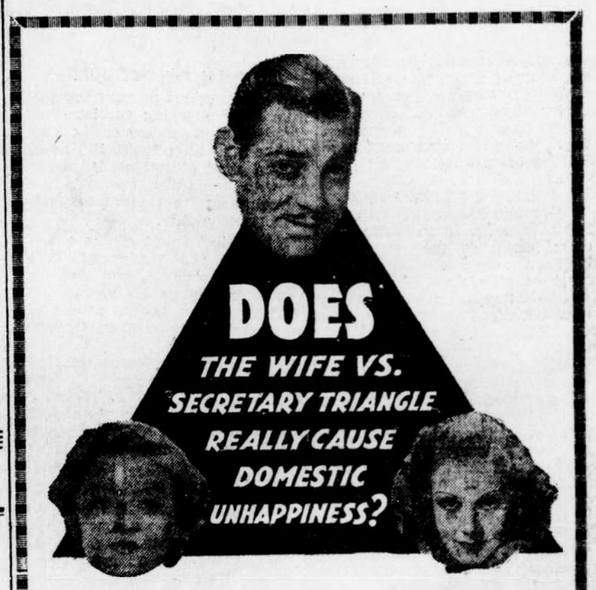

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bayabai (30) a married woman residing at Chinchbunder Road died last night in the Cama Hospital.

Police inquiries showed that she had been ailing for a month and a half and that she took an overdose of opium, yesterday.

One Duttatreya Parashram Vinod, an ex-police writer was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. R. Mathalone, for cheating.

The prosecution story was that the accused got into touch with the family of one G. P. Soman in the Girgaum Back Road.

On August 15th last, he induced the ladies of the house to produce their ornaments put them in a pot, which he put on a fire with instructions not to open it for 72 hours, when he said they would be doubled.

Gajanan got suspicious and threatened the accused who first said since they opened within time they could not get the result, but was induced to give back the money.

Later he was arrested at Bhusaval for running away with some property of Radhabai, the sister of the complainant and his subtenant.

Mystery surrounds the death of a mill-worker named Maruti Namu, residing in a chawl at Dharavi.

It is stated that Namu, after taking his midday meal, went out and returned home at about 3 p.m. yesterday.

He went to sleep and did not get up till 8 p.m. The efforts of his son to wake him, so that he could attend the mill for night-duty, proved of no avail. The son then went away.

The deceased's wife, it is alleged, who was at first under the impression that her husband was heavily drunk, became restive as hours passed by.

Then she called her neighbour Arjun Briva, who after looking at Namu, advised her to send him to a hospital.

Namu was immediately sent to the hospital. Hardly half an hour had passed, the Mahim police received a telephonic message that the person had died in the hospital.

The police immediately started their inquiries. Persistent questions to Kamala Maruti, wife of Namu, his son Apu and the neighbour did not throw any light on the matter.

The police searched their room at Mahadhu Mlaji Chawl but no incriminating articles were found.

The body is now lying in the morgue and police inquiries are in progress.

Pandharpur Ban On Mangoes And Water Melons

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In order to minimise the danger of an outbreak of cholera during the coming Ashadhi fair, the District Magistrate, Sholapur has forbidden the import and sale of mangoes and water melons within the Pandharpur Municipal limits from June 17 to July 7.

Welcome relief from HEADACHE

Genasprin will rid you of headache — even the most stubborn — and very quickly too. Take two tablets of Genasprin in water. They will disintegrate instantly and can easily be swallowed. In no time your headache will be gone. And, because Genasprin is so pure, it cannot disturb the digestion or affect the heart. Nor is it habit-forming. That is why doctors everywhere recommend it.

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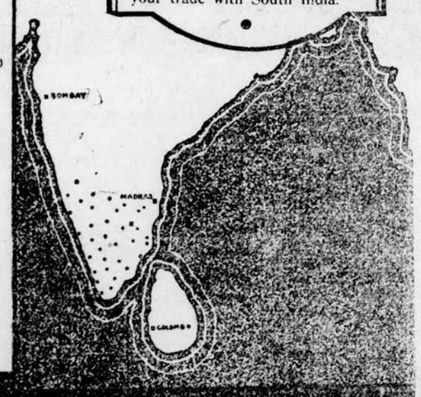

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NO LENIENCY FOR GAMBLERS

Police May Go To High Court If Maximum Sentence Is Not Given

The Commissioner of Police has circularised all police stations that in all cases in which persons convicted under Section 4 Section 412 (when gaming, consists of wagering or betting) under 12-A of the B.P.G.A. IV of 1887 as amended by Act I 1936, have been awarded less than maximum sentence laid down in Section 4 of the Act, officers in charge of cases should immediately submit special reports through S. P's giving detailed facts of cases and stating, with reasons, whether or no they recommend going in appeal to High Court.

In all such reports it should be clearly stated whether enhanced punishments provided by Act I of 1936 were brought to the notice of the Court by the Prosecution.

CASES OF BETTING

Cases under Sections 12 and 12-A of the B.P.G.A. of 1887 as amended by Act I of 1936, in which gaming consists of wagering and betting or any transaction as in referred to definition of gaming given in Section 3 now pending before the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, have been withdrawn from the said Courts and transferred to the respective stipendiaries under Section 528 of the Cr. P. C. All such cases shall until further orders be tried by stipendiaries.

Such is the order dated 14th May 1936 passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

RAIDING PARTY TRAP 40

Teji Mandi Operators On Open Road Surprised

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

While the market in the open road in Sheik Memon Street near Old Sutta Galli was in full swing, Inspector Hewson and Deputy-Inspector Quilter of the Princess Street Police, with a number of other officers and men swooped down like wolves on the fold at about midnight.

The officers had engaged gharries and could witness the operations that were merrily going on.

Immediately the people scented the presence of the police, they ran helter-skelter, some dropping what they had in their hands in their attempt at a quick get-away.

The police, however, had spread their net wide, and succeeded in arresting as many as forty persons. Most of them, it is alleged, were seen accepting bets on the open road, in groups.

The arrested men were marched to the police station where they were enlarged on bail.

SECOND L. C. P. S. RESULTS

Out of 209 students who appeared for the Second L.C.P.S. Examination held in April, 1936, the following 114 have passed:—

W. R. Ambekar, Miss Kamal Raghunath Athavle, G. K. Atre, B. M. Babladi, M. L. Bagh, M. H. Bakshi, Miss Shanta Benjamin Bamnolkar, G. D. Bhagat, A. P. Bhalla, S. Bhaskar, P. Y. Bhatt, G. D. Bhide, G. R. Bodiwalla, Mrs. Sundra Borgaonkar, Mrs. Rangoo Chaphekar, B. H. Chhajed, Miss Victoria Cordo, B. P. Dave, B. S. Dave, B. M. Desai, O. M. Desai, V. S. Desai, Mrs. Sushila Balvant Deshmukh, G. G. Ekbote, V. J. R. Fernandes, W. V. S. Fredericks, G. L. Gadgil, M. N. Gaikwad, J. M. Gandhi, O. M. Gandhi, P. B. Gatne, Miss Shanta Ganesh Gatne, G. G. Ghaisas, K. P. Golwalkar, R. M. Gupta, D. Y. Gupte, W. D. Inamdar, Miss Kusum Vishwanath Jaywant, H. I. Jhala, G. N. Joshi, V. T. Joshi, K. A. Kakhandki, J. G. Kapurani, G. C. Kari, Miss Padma Ramchandra Kelkar, H. T. Keswani, J. C. D. Kharbanda, V. T. Kharwandikar, D. J. L. Khatri, C. C. Kinartwalla, Miss Chandrawati Gopinath Kotwal, Miss Kamal Subrao Kulkarni, V. G. Kulkarni, J. W. Kureshi, Miss Gangu Chintaman Lavand, M. K. Lokhande, G. L. Mahatma, S. D. Malurkar, V. R. Mangalvedhe, R. M. Mankad, P. G. Mansh, T. Mathai, C. J. Mathew, K. C. Mathew, N. A. Mehta, S. S. Melikatti, A. H. R. Memon, P. T. Merani, C. L. Modi, D. T. Moholkar, Miss Ruby Elijah Moses, M. V. Nadkarni, S. V. Nisal, V. C. Palekar, R. B. Pandit, Miss Vidya Chunilal Parekh, P. M. Parikh, Miss Sarala Purshottamdas Patel, G. S. Patwardhan, D. B. Phiske, M. L. Powar, Miss Grace Peter Rahator, B. N. Ramchandani, D. J. Samel, M. S. Sankholkar, G. S. Sastri, Miss Lila Sathyanadan, A. B. Savant, B. K. Shah, C. P. Shah, D. M. Shah, K. K. Shah, K. M. Shah, R. C. Shah, T. M. Shah, S. A. S. Husain, H. R. Shirhatti, L. Srivastava, C. Surgunam, Miss Sarojini Gopalrao Tendle, M. K. Thacker, S. P. Thakur, V. G. Tilve, B. R. Torgalmath, H. D. Tripathi, M. C. Trivedi, K. D. Udgaonkar, R. C. Upadhyaya, K. K. Vaidya, S. S. Vaidya, C. G. Vyas, K. T. Zambre, S. V. Salunkhe and G. D. Rihani.

The following unsuccessful candidates are permitted to keep terms for the Final L.C.P.S. Examination:—

P. A. Desai and M. B. Rao.

The Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder Prize in Physiology has been awarded to Mr. H. I. Jhala of the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.

"HOLDING COMMUNIST VIEWS NO OFFENCE"

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas Opens Argument For Defence

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the resumed hearing of the Communist case to-day before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, the defence counsel Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas commenced his defence address. Counsel declared that there were many persons in India who held Communistic views which in reality meant persons desirous of seeing a change in the structure of society, this was not an offence.

Arguing the case of Somnath Lahiri, counsel stated there was no evidence on record to implicate him or bring home the charges preferred against him. The only material evidence in the case was the fact that the Communist Party of India had been declared illegal.

Mr. Purshotam then proceeded to examine the evidence tendered by some of the prosecution witnesses. The exhibits from Bengal and the evidence of one of the Police officers in regard to the activities of Lahiri did not help the prosecution at all, counsel said, and in fact, if their evidence was analysed, it would be found favourable to the second accused.

Counsel had not concluded his address when the court rose for the day.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Thanawalla appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Purshotam Tricamdas with Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla and Mr. Shroff defended the accused.

S. W. MONSOON ADVANCES IN ARABIAN SEA

POONA, May 20.

There are signs of a noticeable temporary advance of the south-west monsoon in the south-east Arabian Sea and south Bay of Bengal.

Thunderstorms have caused local rain in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Lower Burma, Orissa and a few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and South Hyderabad.

The western disturbance caused nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province, local rain in the hills of the United Provinces, and a few falls in Kashmir and in and near north Punjab hill, will fairly widespread dust or thunderstorm in north Baluchistan.

Temperatures continue to be markedly above normal in the North West Frontier, Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:— Cochin 3 inches; Murree 2; Dalhousie and Gopalpur 1 1/2 each; Cox's bazaar, Hanamkonda and Palamcottah 1 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue locally in Lower Burma, North Madras Coast, south-east Madras, Mysore, and extend to Malabar, Deccan and the Central Provinces. Thunderstorms will recur locally in the North West Frontier Province, extend to Kashmir, east and north Punjab, United Provinces, and occur in a few stations in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and south-west Bengal.—A. P.

RECORD RAIN IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, May 19.

A continuous downpour of rain from midnight heralded the south-west monsoon.

The Colombo observatory recorded for the 24 hours ended nine o'clock this morning, 11.73 inches of rain. Which is the highest rainfall recorded at the observatory for one day.

It is estimated that between 3 a.m. and 9 a.m. 11.4 inches of rain fell.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-5-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours ulus .020 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.5 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.8 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 171 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-5-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Ahmedabad Letter

WORKED FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Ahmedabad's Tributes To Dr. Ansari

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 20.

Summer is now in full swing and the temperature goes up to 109.7. The mortality figures are also very high. Fortunately there has been no death from meningitis although there are still some patients under treatment in the Vadilal Sarabhai hospital. The total deaths in the week ended Thursday last were 294 of which 4 were due to small-pox, 15 to measles and 12 to consumption. The death-rate in the city is 39.95 per thousand.

DULL MARKET

The cloth market continues to be dull. Merchants receive letters cancelling orders placed with them and stocks in mills go on swelling. Some mill agents try to sell their goods through their own agents in up-country markets but only at greatly reduced rates. There is very little hope of improvement unless the market becomes more active or agents think of curtailing production.

ANSARI DAY

There was a general hartal in the city on the 17th according to the Congress President's instructions to observe Ansari Day and Mahajans, Associations, hotels and shops remained closed during the day. A public meeting was held in the compound of the Congress House in Bhadra. Mr. Balvantray Thakor spoke at great length about Dr. Ansari's efforts to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity and said that there was hope for India so long as she produced men of such sterling qualities. Maulvi Kutubuddin Saheb, Mr. Morarji Desai and others also spoke.

The meeting stood in silence for a couple of minutes praying for rest to the soul of the departed patriot.

The Ahmedabad Municipality also expressed its great sorrow at the death of Dr. Ansari.

IDEAL STABLES

The question of road programme was considered at Wednesday's meeting of the Municipality and several councillors tried to have their own wards included in the list of roads to be made. After an interesting discussion it was resolved to spend about six lakhs on new roads and on repairs in the coming year.

The Municipal Board also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 43,300 for constructing ideal stables for cattle on Naroda Road.

IMPLEMENTING LUCKNOW RESOLUTIONS

Congress Propaganda In Cuttack District

CUTTACK, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Cuttack District Congress Committee was held under the presidency of Mr. Bhagirathi Mohapatra. The members held discussion about the possibility of the return of Congress Candidates to the provincial assembly in a majority from the district and to make arrangements for the enrolment of voters in a large number to hold meetings and do propaganda for the work and to suggest the names of the possible candidates for election from the district.

The committee at the outset unanimously passed a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the sudden death of Dr. M. A. Ansari, ex-President of the Congress.

The committee also decided to start a strong volunteer organisation to carry out the general work of the Congress and some members were authorised to raise funds for the purpose.

ECONOMIC SURVEY.

In pursuance of the letter of the Congress President to give immediate effect to the agrarian resolution passed in the Lucknow Congress, the committee authorised Mr. S. Dwivedy to ascertain information from all parts of the district and to make arrangements for an economic survey in one particular place of the district.

The committee further decided to enlist at least 12,000 Congress memebrs from the district.—United Press.

Engineering College Chief Passes Away

BENARES, May 20.

Mr. C. A. King, Principal of the Engineering College of the Benares Hindu University expired at 2 a.m. to-day. He was suffering from typhoid for the last 20 days.

Mr. King was principal for seventeen years of the Engineering College, which owes a lot to him. His death will be mourned by all who know him and particularly the University. His loss is immense to the University.—United Press.

INCREASED PENSION FOR MENIALS?

Govt. Of India's Decision

SIMLA, May 20.

It appears that the Government of India have passed orders on the question of increased pensions for menial employees.

It will be recalled that on Mr. N. M. Joshi's motion in the Assembly last year, Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, announced that the matter was receiving the consideration of the Government. Previously the menial employees received pensions the maximum being four rupees, but in certain areas one or two rupees extra.

The "United Press" learns that under the new decision which will have effect from April 1 last, the maximum rate of pension has been increased to Rs. 8 for the rates of pay of Rs. 16 and above and for full period pensionable service.

Inquiries indicate that the Posts and Telegraphs Department which maintains the bulk of menial employees, expects to meet the increased liability without much upsetting their budgetary equilibrium.

Besides, since for the first few years the number of pensioned employees would not be considerable, no department of Government would be faced with heavy Bills in this respect.—United Press

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

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Handloom Looms Large In Simla Bulletin

MORE FACILITIES FOR WEAVERS

Minister Of Industries Will Also Be Minister Of Labour, Assures Noyce

SIMLA, May 18.

The proceedings of the 7th Industries Conference were published yesterday. These Industries Conferences are now being held annually and serve a useful purpose in enabling provinces and States to discuss important problems affecting all of them, to exchange ideas and to a large extent co-ordinate their activities.

The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries and Labour, presided over this conference as he had done over the previous two. It was attended by the Hon'ble Ministers from the U. P., Punjab and Bihar and Orissa along with the Directors of Industries from all the provinces excepting Burma, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Jammu and Kashmir and Indore also sent their representatives.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The problems of the handloom industry received the greatest attention of the Conference. More than two-thirds of the bulletin deals with this subject. In the proceedings of the 6th Industries Conference are published the original plans for the improvement of this industry submitted by the local Governments. The schemes were examined and criticised by that Conference and the local Governments were asked to revise them in the light of the criticism of the Conference and also of the grants that were likely to be made to them. The schemes that were finally approved by the Government of India are published in this Bulletin. It will be noticed that though the schemes of different provinces differ in matters of detail they together aim at removing what appear to be almost all the difficulties of the handloom weavers. They include for example the supply of new material at reasonable rates, the training of weavers in improved methods of production, the establishment of sale depots and Weavers' Co-operative Societies for the marketing of handloom products and the introduction of new patterns, new designs and improved appliances.

ALLOCATION OF GRANT

The Conference re-examined the basis of allocation of the grant for the year 1936-37 and subsequent years. There was a good deal of discussion, each province passing for the selection of criteria which would benefit it most. However the general conclusion reached was that the basis of allocation hitherto in force was on the whole more suitable than any other and should be followed for the remaining years of the scheme and that grants for the year 1936-37 should be equivalent to the grants of 1935-36 with an addition of 20 per cent in each case. This meant that the grant for 1936-37 to the provinces would amount to Rs. 4,66 000 leaving with the Government of India a sum just under Rs. 34,000 for other purposes.

PATNA AND DELHI EXHIBITIONS

Another subject pertaining to the handloom industry which provoked interesting discussion was whether exhibitions and competitions of handloom industry should be of an all-India or provincial nature. The question was thoroughly thrashed out and it was decided to recommend a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the Patna Exhibition organised by the Government of Bihar and Orissa and also to the Delhi Exhibition which receiv[illegible] sum of Rs. 7,500 for the [illegible]pose from the Government [illegible] India. Both these Exhibitions have already been held successfully and have received much attention in the Press. The Conference also recommended to the Government of India that they should examine the possibility of making small grants to provinces from the Reserve to enable them to hold competitions in cotton handloom fabrics or machinery.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Another important subject discussed was the regulation of labour conditions in workshops. While referring to this subject in his opening speech the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce said that it marked a new departure of some importance in that his Department was seeking their advice on a matter which related more to labour than to industry. "I am aware" he went on to say "that labour is not yet the concern of Ministers but it shortly will be. I have little doubt that in many provinces, if not in most, the Minister for Industries will also be the Minister for Labour and I hope that this Conference in future years will be of as much assistance in labour matters as it has been in respect of industry. It is in that hope that I am asking you to give preliminary consideration to the question of the regulation of labour conditions in workshops. The subject is one of great importance and complexity and we shall, I think, be rendering most valuable service both to the Government of India and local Governments if our deliberations result in concrete and practicable proposals being placed before Provincial Governments and the public."

The Memorandum prepared by the Government of India and the discussions thereon will be found in part IV of the Bulletin. The discussion on the subject which was opened by Mr. Clow was most interesting as it disclosed a variety of views on the subject. Mr. Clow pointed out that if one judged solely by the needs there was no branch of activity in which there was greater need for regulation than in the small workshops. Hitherto Government had concentrated on the big factory, but this was due largely to the fact that it was easy to control the big factory. But it was in small establishments deriving labour from the most destitute classes in India that the Royal Commission on Labour found the worst sweating, the sweating in particular of small children.

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Gokul Chand Narang and the Hon'ble Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava thought that the conditions in their provinces were not so unsatisfactory. Others maintained that the position called for effective action. Towards the conclusion, the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce said that it had been made clear when this subject was put on the agenda, that any views expressed were not to be regarded as committing the local Governments in any way. They wanted a general discussion and they had it and he believed, it would be of great value to them. Very careful note would be taken of what had been said, and the various difficulties, objections would be considered before formulating any conclusions.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The last chapter of the Bulletin deals with matters arising out of the proceedings of the first session of the Advisory Council for Industrial Intelligence and Research The subjects that were discussed in this connection were the utilisation of provincial facilities for industrial research, the allocation of prizes, the co-ordination of research and research relating to the glass industry. The discussion cleared many doubtful points and indicated directions in which the Industrial Research Bureau could be more useful. Chairman promised that the suggestions made would be carefully noted and acted upon as soon as possible.—United Press.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor, has been re-appointed for another 3 years on the Intellectual Co-operation Committee at Geneva.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

THURSDAY, 21ST. MAY

Two of the following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Under Big Ben". A talk by Howard Marshall.
7-47 p.m. The Band of His Majesty's Royal Marines. Plymouth Division.
8-30 p.m. "Lady on the Wax" A romance with music by Ronald Hill.
9-15 p.m. Music by Eric Coates.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. David Musikant and his Music.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. Talk: "Chemistry and Civilization." By Dr. L. H. Baekelan.
6-45 p.m. Latest Dance Hits.
7-45 p.m. Commercial News.
8-0 p.m. "Following in Father's Footsteps." A Variety Programme devised by Wallace Orton and Produced by Charles Brewer. (A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme.)
9-0 p.m. News in English.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-25 p.m. Orchestral Music.
9-30 p.m. SB. Popular Songs. from Sunderabai.
10-0 p.m With Orchestral Accompaniment.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB. Time Signal The "Radio Sextette." A Light Orchestral Programme from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk: "Vaishnava Literature" By Pt. Harekkrishna Sahityaratna. "Govinda Das and his Compositions."
2-6 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded).
2-36 p.m. Talk: "Company's Kothi." By Bishnu Sarma.
5-36 p.m. Light Bengali Song by Suranath Mazumdar.
5-46 p.m. Talk: By Nripen Chatterjee.
6-6 p.m. Violin Solo by Ganga Charan Nandy.
6-16 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Kumari Renuka Das Gupta.
6-26 p.m. Kumari Suprova Ghose.
6-36 p.m. A Classical Programme under the direction of Sj. Girija Sanker Chakravarty.
7-51p.m. SB. News in English.
8-6 p.m. SB. Vocal Music (Bengali). Kali Pathak.
8-21 p.m. Pankaj Kumar Mulick.
8-36 p.m. Chhotey Khan—Sarengee Solo.
8-51 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market. Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. A Studio Concert arranged and directed by Doris Sheppard, A.R.A.M.
10-6 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).
10-21 p.m. SB. Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.

Delhi Programmes

THURSDAY, 21ST. MAY

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. "Naatiyah khamsa" by Radha Bai of Delhi.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Ram Kali.
8-20 a.m. Akhtar Bai. Kyayal Bhairvin.
8-30 a.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Thumri.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "The Thugs of Delhi". by Ayodhya Prasad Goyliya.
9-0 a.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar—Basant Mukhari.
9-10 a.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. Ghazal.
9-20 a.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltarang Asawri.
9-25 a.m. Akhtar Bai. Thumri.
9-35 a.m. P. S. Mukherjee. Sarod Desi.
9-40 a.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Thumri and Ghazal.
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. I. B. S. Orchestra. Dhanasri.
6-10 p.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. Thumri and Ghazal.
6-30 p.m. P. S. Mukherjee, Violin, Karrar, Dulcitone Malang Tabla—Kafi.
6-40 p.m. Akhtar Bai. Thumri and Ghazal.
7-0 p.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Khayal Jait.
7-15 p.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Sudh Kallian.
7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "Ceremonial Feasts" by Mulla Wahidi.
7-40 p.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. Bhajan.
7-50 p.m. P. S. Mukherjee. Sarod —Bhopali.
7-55 p.m. Akhtar Bai. Ghazals.
8-15 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang—Kamod.
8-20 p.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. Khamsa.
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "Museum of Central Asian Antiquities", by Sheikh Ata Ur Rahman.
8-45 p.m. Sachin Das. Khayal.
9-0 p.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Khayal.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: (English) "The Way of the World" by Dr. P. P. Pillai.
19-0 p.m. Sachin Das. Khayal and Thumri.

Worcester Defeat Yorkshire After 27 Years

Gimblett Saves Somerset From Severe Trouncing By Lancashire

LONDON, May 19.

To-day Worcester scored their first victory against Yorkshire since 1909. The wicket had dried overnight and the surface crumpled making it a spinners' paradise and almost unplayable. Jackson took three wickets with four deliveries, his final figures being 18.3, 3, 66, 5. Howorth in one spell had an analysis of 4—3—1—4 and finally 15—7—21—5.

Ashdown, who had scored fast yesterday, slowed down this morning. He was batting altogether for 210 minutes and hit 15 fours. With Fagg, who hit 10 fours, he added 161 runs in 160 minutes for the first wicket.

Gimblett saved Somerset from complete defeat. He and the last man, Hazell, defied the Lancashire attack despite the fact that the latter claimed extra half an hour during which Hazell stonewalled and made no score, but Gimblett played pluckily, batting altogether for five and half hours. He hit one six and 14 fours.

The following are the results:—

Sussex vs. Leicestershire.

Leicester won by 10 wickets. Sussex 297 and 208 (Prentice 4 for 19), Leicester 483 for 7 declared and 23 for no wickets.

Worcestershire vs. Yorkshire.

Worcester won by 11 runs. Worcester 143 and 92. Yorkshire 123 and 106 (Jackson 5 for 66, Howorth 5 for 21).

Hampshire vs. Essex.

Hampshire won by 147 runs. Hampshire 270 and 235. (Evans 4 for 44). Essex 174 and 184 (Peace 81 not out, Lawson 4 for 43).

Glamorgan vs. Northants.

Glamorgan won on first innings. Northants 269 and 96 for nil (Bakewell 67 not out). Glamorgan 395 (Smart 123, Duckfield 61, Jupp 6 for 111).

Nottinghamshire vs. Gloucestershire.

Notts won by 10 wickets. Gloucester 183 and 269. Notts 425 and 23 for no wickets.

Lancashire vs. Somerset.

Lancashire won on first innings. Lancashire 402 for 7 declared and 228 for 5 declared. Somerset 257 and 295 for 9, Gimblett 160 not out; Burrough 56, Hopwood 6 for 96.

Warwickshire vs. Kent.

Kent won by 130 runs. Kent 218 and 344 for 6 declared. (Ashdown 131, Fagg 66, Wright 50 not out, Paine 5 for 136). Warwick 316 and 116 Freeman 6 for 41.

MYSORE RACING SEASON

Dillon And Obaid Among Jockeys Expected

MYSORE, May 16.

The Mysore Races, this year, which commence on May 29, should be a big success judged by the entries. The authorities feel that the response is quite satisfactory. Several trainers and jockeys have already arrived here with their charges.

The recent rains have made the track very good. The turf is in excellent condition. Several improvements both to the track and the buildings have been made.

The following jockeys are expected to participate in the meeting:—

W. Dillon, A. K. Obaid, J. M. E. Bond, G. Burgess, J. T. Lesson, A. W. Balfour, H. W. Spackman, R. K. Wilson, H. M. McQuade, W. Marland, A. C. Stead, E. C. Forsyth, S. J. Meekings, L. S. Lott, T. Burn, H. Black, J. McQuade, T. Hill, A. Clarke, S. Black, K. E. Blyth, A. V. Bowley, W. T. Evans, J. T. Harding, B. Rylands and W. J. Thompson.—"The Hindu."

MOST UNLUCKY ALL-INDIA TEAM

English Critics Praise Gallant Effort To Avoid Innings Defeat

LONDON, May 20.

The Lord's match is regarded as disappointing, but in the absence of Merchant and Hussain critics in the morning papers are generally agreed that it is unfair to criticise the Indians on their latest performance.

"The Times" states a strong M.C.C. team beat and harassed the most unlucky All-India team, which had a discouraging enough start, but looked anything but downcast with great hope for the future.

"The News Chronicle" says the gallant and successful effort of India to avoid an innings defeat was more gratifying than the actual result.—Reuter.

MISSION SCHOOL LOSES GRANT

Hindus Compelled To Study Christianity

CALICUT, May 17.

The petition from the people of Erimayur stating that the pupils of the Erimayur Mission School are being compelled to study Christianity in the school came up for consideration at a meeting of the Malabar District Educational Council held last evening at the Council Hall, Mr. R. M. Palat, M. L. C., presiding, says "The Hindu".

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Palghat, who had investigated the question had submitted a report to the District Eudcational Officer, Malabar, and it was read at the meeting.

In the course of the report the Deputy Inspector stated among other things that he conferred with half a dozen persons on the subject and they stated that the matter contained in the petition, that they (the Hindus) had grown sick with the action of the Mission authorities who insisted upon their students praying according to Christian faith and that Christian religious principles and doctrines were being taught and they (the Hindus) had grown sick and had withdrawn their pupils from the school and there might be more withdrawals.

The Council after hearing the report, resolved unanimously that as the school was superfluous, the recognition granted to it might be withdrawn. (In this connection it may be mentioned that including this school there are three schools at Erimayur).

TASHI LAMA IN KUMBUM

SIMLA, May 20.

News from Tibet shows that the Tashi Lama has not yet entered Tibet. A few days ago, he was reported to be in Kumbum, east of Tibet, with the intention of moving down towards the Monastery at Labrang.—A.P.

MULLAH MURDERED

SIMLA, May 20.

A cryptic message from Kashgar states that Abdul Ghafoor, a Mullah and head of the People's Association was murdered on May 12. Nothing is known of the association or the assailant. Details of the outrage are expected in a few days.—A.P.

AMERICAN ARRESTED

KASHGAR, May 20.

An American, named Hathaway, who went recently from Srinagar towards Leh, dressed in Turki and accompanied by a party of Turkis has arrived at Kargholik.

The Chinese authorities there have detained him pending enquiries about him by Tungans. What the object of his visit was and why he went there dressed in Turki style, are matters about which there will be some speculation until authoritative news are ascertained.—A.P.

To equip the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore city for the efficient treatment of cancer and similar diseases which need the application of radium, efforts are now being made to induce the public bodies and philanthropists to subscribe to a Radium Fund.

CRICKETER'S FATHER DEAD

MADRAS, May 20.

Deep sympathy is felt in sporting circles here for M. J. Gopalan, the well-known cricketer and member of the All-India cricket team now touring England on the death of his aged father, which occurred in Madras last evening.—A.P.

HAY FEVER ENDED IN 10 MINUTES

2 MILLION SUFFERERS HAVE PROVED IT!

Violent sneezing, pains in the head, watering from the eyes and nose, clogged nostrils, rapid pulse—all these distressing symptoms of Hay Fever can be ended in 10 MINUTES. "Ephazone" is truly speedy and truly curative. It ends the sneezing; ends the watering from eyes and nose; frees the nostrils of accumulated mucus, restores the pulse to normal, in the miraculously short time of 10 MINUTES! Nearly 13,000 doctors and 2,000,000 patients are living witnesses to the amazing efficacy of "Ephazone." "Ephazone" can be given to the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate, WITH CONFIDENCE.

NEW AS. 8 SIZE

A GRATEFUL SUFFERER writes: "I can say with pleasure how relieved I was after taking a trial Tablet. My breathing was free and easy. I have been a sufferer for over 26 years but never found anything to benefit me so quickly.

NOTE.—Ephazone is acknowledged by the Highest Medical Authority. Approved by the National Health Insurance (Gt. B.) Scheme. Used in 800 leading hospitals and by 12,000 doctors.

EPHAZONE ENDS ASTHMA IN 10 MINUTES

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET NOW

Containing further convincing proof of the amazing efficacy of "Ephazone" in all cases of Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis and other Lung and Chest disorders. Write now to P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Insist on "EPHAZONE." Each carton is sealed with Red Seal bearing Trade Mark as illustrated above. "Ephazone" is sold at Rs. 2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. For trial size send As. 8 in stamps to: K. L. MARKER, Standard Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box, 258, Bombay.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT

You must Remove the cause of:
RHEUMATISM, PAINFUL JOINTS, LUMBAGO, SKIN COMPLAINTS, ULCERS and SORES
BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the surest way to health as it removes the CAUSE of the complaint from the blood and restores vigour and vitality.

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* Arts and Crafts Products.
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* Soaps Toilet requisites.
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jet Sud 1, 1992
Muslim: Safar 29, 1355
Parsi: Adar 12, 1305
Hightide: —; 12-29
Lowtide: 5-37; 18-31
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 8m.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with mails from London of May, 7, due at 4 p.m.

Friday, May 22.

Cricket Club of India: H. E. the Governor lays foundation stone of Club House and Stadium, Back Bay Reclamation, 6 p.m.

Saturday, May 23.

S. S. 'Kaisar-i-Hind' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. R. D. Karmarkar of Karachi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Egypt and Pyramid"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Bohemian Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Annie, Leave the Room! Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"I give My Love". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Katil-Katar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"If You Could only Cook" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Three Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Baby Take A Bow." Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"I Live for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Black Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Forbidden-Bride" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 a.m.
WEST END—"Garib-Parvar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

DIKSHIT—PRETIDAGOWRI, wife of Sadashiv M. Dikshit and mother of R. S. Dikshit Barrister and P. S. Dikshit expired at Charak Clinic on Tuesday the 19th May.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 16th May, 1936, was 359; of these 233 were males and 126 females."

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society Study-Circle Mr. Baig will give an informal talk on "Vice Area" to-day Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mustan Shah Baug Play Ground, Bellasis Road, Near Old Parsi Statue, Byculla.

CONVICTION FOR FAKING GHEE

Mr. Ramji Ransi, owner of the shop at Anna Balwant Building, Kelewadi, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 12-5-36 by the Hon. Presidency Magistrates Court, Fort, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 95.9 per cent.

SHRI VIRMATI CHIKITSALAYA

Shri Virmati Chikitsalaya founded by Seth Shoorji Vallabhdass in memory of his mother gave free treatment to patients as under during April last: Bombay (Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar Ltd.) 863 patients; Deolali 981 and Suthri (Cutch) 977 Total 2,761.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the members of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held at the Congress office at the Chhavniwala Building, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle, on Sunday the 24th inst. to adopt the audited accounts and the annual report. The audited accounts and the report are kept in the office for inspection by any member in the office between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Singapore, Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant instead of at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th inst. as previously notified.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Takliwa" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p. noon on Wednesday the 27th instant.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Phaltan at Government House on Wednesday.

The REGAL
THE LAST DAY!
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Where BEAUTY kissed, loved and vanished!
Also Special Film of
SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF CENTRAL BANK

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Daily 3 Shows
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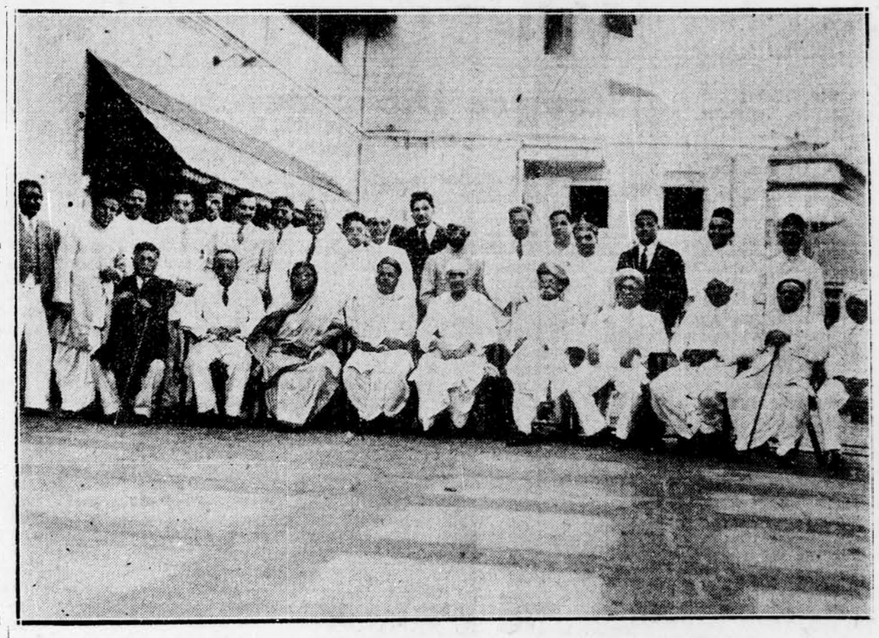
JOYOUS FUN FEAST with the WORLD'S MATCHLESS COMEDIAN

in UNITED ARTISTS' "Modern Times"

Also "MICKEY'S POLO TEAM"— All-Colour Cartoon!

Also
A SPECIAL FILM TAKEN RECENTLY WHEN
H. E. THE VICEROY
presented two bulls for the use of Agriculturists of Delhi District!



The Congress President photographed when he paid a visit to the Servants of India Society.

U. P. PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA

Committee Formed To Conduct Elections To Working Committee

BENARES, May 20.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha which was held yesterday in the residence of Pandit Malaviya under his presidency to consider the objections raised against the validity of the election to the Working Committee of the U.P. Provincial Hindu Sabha passed resolutions expressing appreciation of the work done by Mr. Padmaraj Jain in connection with the election to the Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Sabha and condoning the cause of irregularities pointed out in connection with the election, under special circumstances

A committee consisting of Pandit Malaviya, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Mr. Jagatnarainlal, Mr. Narendranath Das and Mr. Rajnath Kunzru was formed to conduct the next elections in the U. P. Provincial Hindu Sabha and its Working Committee in August next.

LABOUR LEADERS TO SPEAK

To-day's Meeting At Chowpatty

In order to give the Bombay public an opportunity of hearing well-known Labour leaders who are in Bombay in connection with the All India Trade Unions Congress, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at Chowpatty.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan will preside and among the speakers will be Mr. Rajani Mukherjee, Dr. Datta Muzumdar (Calcutta), Mr. Sudhir Pramanik, Mr. Abdur Razak (Bhusaval), Mr. Ganekar (Nagpur) and Mr. Abdul Khader (Karachi).

SIR G. RUSSELL FOR BOMBAY

To Hold Conference With Agents Of Railways

SIMLA, May 20.

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, left to-day for Bombay where he will hold a Conference with the agents of the B. B. and G. I. P. Railways. He is returning to Simla on Monday.

While there has been an upward tendency in the earnings of State Railways during April, earnings for the first ten days of May appear to be the same as the actuals of the corresponding period of last year. From 1st April to 10th May this year, the total approximate earnings have reached the figure of Rs. 10,94,00,000 representing an increase over the actuals of the corresponding period of previous year of roughly of 48 lakhs.—A.P.

Pleader Fined Half-Anna

HYDERABAD (Deccan), By Mail.

A fine of half-anna, for disregarding the signal of a traffic policeman, was imposed on Monday by Nawab Sardar Jung Bahadur, the Third City Magistrate, on Mr. T. B. Sudershanchari, a High Court Pleader, who was charged for a breach of the Traffic Control Rules.

The prosecution stated that, on the 4th instant, Mr. Chari was proceeding on cycle to the City when the traffic policeman at the Afzalgunj Gate signalled to him to stop. It is alleged that Mr. Chari disregarded the signal and cycled through.—A. P.

Formation Of Civil Liberties Union

Congress President Confers With Prominent Citizens

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spent a busy morning yesterday.

Early in the morning he saw the Bombay National Guards and had a group photograph taken with them.

He was later closetted with some Labour leaders who have come from all parts of the country for the Trade Union Congress.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Manu Subedar and Mr. D. G. Dalvi visited him separately, and it is understood that all of them discussed about the formation of the Civil Liberties Union.

Pandit Jawaharlal had his lunch with Mr. Jal Naoroji at his residence in Nepean Sea Road.

He then paid a visit to the K.E.M. Hospital and had a look round the wards in the company of Dr. Jivaraj Mehta.

Address from Mahajan Assn.

Panditji later received an address from the Mahajan Association at their premises.

PRESIDENT'S TELLING REJOINDER

Favourable Comments By Punjab Press

(From Our Correspondent)
AMRITSAR, May 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal's address to the Indian Merchants last night is prominently featured by the press in this Province and favourably commented upon as a telling rejoinder to Mr. A. Shroff's alarmistic scare recently raised.

BURIED ALIVE.

Half a dozen labourers and masons engaged in digging the foundations of the new house at Dhab Khatikan were buried alive yesterday as the foundation suddenly collapsed; two of them were extricated from the debris after nearly three hours, one of whom had his arm broken.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The suburbs are full of pic-nics these days, either the Bombaites come into the suburbs or the suburbanites go further down.

On Wednesday the 48th Bombay Girl-Guides Company of St. Andrews High School, Bandra went on a pic-nic to Kandivli, a place about 10 miles from Bandra. Leaving at 7-30 A. M. by bus this troop of about 28 girls all in a pic-nic spirit, accompanied by their captain, Miss D. B. Anklesaria reached this solitary place where nature is entirely to herself in about three quarters of an hour and after a light breakfast they started with their long series of games.

Every thing went well with that jolly company but late in the afternoon one of the guides met with an accident. However, the sister guides soon rendered first aid. After enjoyable and educational hours the company returned at 6-30 P.M. to Bandra.

SUBURBAN BUS SERVICE

It is for a number of years now that the above bus service has been rendering a service to the people of the suburbs. Every station right up to Andheri has stands where a number of these buses are placed for public service at a very cheap rate. At Santa Cruz buses meet every train and carry passengers to Juhu and back at the nominal rate of one anna per head.

In Andheri buses run to Morol which has really been a boon to those solitary dwellers. At Bandra there are cheap monthly passes issued for the Hill road and towards Perry Road and Pali Road.

But the service that has brought Bombay closer to the suburbs and has given both the Bombay men and the Suburban men a road transport service is the Mahim-Jogeshwari service, which is well patronised throughout the day and has induced the company to build a fleet of Chevrolet buses, with 23 seats and built on practically the same lines as the BEST buses.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ANSARI

On Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. a large cosmopolitan gathering under the presidentship of Mrs. Safia Khan met on the grounds of the Industrial Exhibition and Fancy Fete to pay a tribute to the late Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Mrs. Safia Khan spoke in Hindustani on the life of Dr. Ansari and referred to his great services to the country.

Malaviya Invited To Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been invited to pay a visit to Hyderabad in the course of July to counteract the propaganda carried on by Dr. Ambedkar's followers here. Reply from Pt. Malaviya is awaited.

'Akash Vani' Banned In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 20.

The film entitled "Akash Vani" has been banned from exhibition by the British Resident in the administered areas of Hyderabad State.

LAHORE.—Hasan Mohamad, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Sardar Bishen Singh, a police constable, during the communal disturbances of October, 1935, was executed in the Central Jail early Wednesday morning.—

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

President's Visit

No great national leader has in recent times, undertaken—and fulfilled—as many engagements and talked to as many classes of people during a six-day visit to the City as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. And the magnificent reception that was accorded to him on Friday last on arrival to the City and at the numerous meetings shows in remarkably degree the esteem and affection in which he is held by the citizens. What a contrast to the attitude of our Municipal Corporation!

Satisfied All

No class of people has been excluded from the privilege of hearing him. The worker, the student, the merchant, the women the Liberal and the "Indian Progressives" have all had their share in the reception. It is no wonder that during the week every topic—even the intriguing international situation—has been eclipsed by the President's visit.

The energy and vigour with which the President has addressed the eight or nine meetings daily, the sincerity and candour which have characterised every speech have been his distinguishing qualities and every citizen of Bombay who has heard him will long remember his speeches. No part of Bombay has he not addressed—from Colaba to Vile Parle and no Congress organisation has he left unvisited. And in the midst of all these he has not failed, like the true knight, to take up the gauntlet of a few alarmist representatives of Big Business.

PRACTICE OF BIRTH CONTROL

Mayor Opens Free Clinic For Women In Parel

A notable attempt in the dissemination of birth control knowledge was initiated in Bombay on Tuesday evening when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor, opened a Women's Free Welfare Clinic at Parel. The clinic was established under the auspices of the Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene.

Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director of the Haffkine Institute, said that the Clinic was attempting to meet an urgent need of the working class population of Bombay. For the working class mother frequent childbirth was a ruinous luxury. It was also a grave source of ill-health and an injustice to the children who were brought into the world to starve. She did not want to add either to her own misery or to that of her children, but she felt helpless in the matter.

The desire and need for birth control was as old as the human race and mankind had always employed some means or other of achieving the desired control of population.

RELIABLE METHODS.

Modern scientific studies had placed in their hands safe and reliable methods of birth control. The well-to-do people of Bombay had easy access to the knowledge of these scientific methods, but to the poorer classes that knowledge was still not available and they continued to practise ineffective and harmful methods, thereby undermining their health.

The speaker next dwelt on the favourable conditions in this country for the adoption of contraceptive methods. He also spoke on the benefits accruing from such methods. It was a good augury for the future of the Clinic that Lady Cowasji Jehangir had accepted the Presidentship of the Committee of Management. They were indebted for the function to Mr. W. T. Jones and Mr. Chamarbaugwala. The Society had been able to carry out the work thanks to the unsparing efforts of the Honorary Secretary, Dr. A. P. Pillay.

Mrs Maneklal Premchand hoped that Government and the Municipal Corporation would give their encouragement and that the latter would find it possible to run the Clinic.

APPALLING CONDITIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta dwelt on the appalling conditions in which the working class people lived with large families, and said it was the poor particularly who needed limitation of the number of children. He deplored the inadequacy of amenities to the poor classes in big cities like Bombay, where the scope for expansion commensurate with the development of the population, was very limited.

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene had rendered a distinct service by providing a place where, under conditions which were most satisfactory, knowledge about birth control could be imparted. He thanked the Society on behalf of the poorer people of Bombay, and declared the Clinic open.

Nasik Peasants Conference

NASIK, (By Mail).

As Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is unable, owing to illness, to attend the Nasik District Peasants Conference which was to have been held this month end at Satana, the conference has been postponed to a later date.

However, a conference of the taluka peasants will be held on June 3 and among those that will address the peasants will be Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil.—A. P.

Tatas' Workers To Get Holiday On Founder's Day

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Metal Workers' Union, Jamshedpur, which suggested to the Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company to grant the workers a day's holiday with pay on the founder's day, succeeded to-day, when after an interview Mr. Kalappa, the Vice-President of the Union had with the Agents, it was announced that a holiday has been granted to the workers with pay.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

PATHE
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1936

SINISTER SUGGESTION

The twenty-one businessmen of Bombay who issued a manifesto against Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's Socialism could not possibly be expected to approve of it. Even more disinterested men have disapproved of it on one ground or other. But the former need not have been so unfair as to misrepresent the probable effects of the Congress President's views. They go so far as to say: "The inculcation of any such ideas into the minds of unthinking millions of this country would lead to a situation in which not only the institution of private property, but the peaceful observance of religion, and even personal safety are likely to be jeopardised." It is outrageous to suggest that the ideas inculcated by Pundit Jawaharlal will jeopardise peaceful observance of religion and even personal safety. And more harm than good must result from the scaremongering in which these businessmen have ventured to indulge.

Reprehensible And Mischievous

There is something more sinister in the following observation of the businessmen: "We have no hesitation in declaring that we are unequivocally opposed to ideas of this kind being propagated, as, in the present condition of widespread economic misery in the country, they are likely to find ready, though unthinking, reception". Be it noted that they are not merely opposed to the ideas but are opposed to their "being propagated". That is surely not a mere appeal to the Pundit to cease propagating his ideas. It is clearly a suggestion to Government to restrict the propagation of the ideas. We trust, however, that for the sake of peace in the country as well as for some measure of freedom of thought Government will not accept the unpatriotic reprehensible and mischievous suggestion. Ideas like those in question have been propagated all over the world for decades past. But no civilised Government—except of course the Fascist ones—have thought it wise to penalise their propagation. On the contrary it is by a frank discussion of the various ideas calculated to solve our economic problems that there is any hope of the people understanding and correcting errors in any particular theory and in devising the best synthesis of sound theories.

Wanted Co-operation Of All

At various businessmen's meetings on Wednesday Pundit Jawaharlal explained on the one hand his personal views on Socialism and on the other the policy of the Congress and its present programme and defended both himself and the Congress against the propaganda of which the twenty-one businessmen's manifesto was the latest indication. It seems probable that at the tea party given in his honour by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, many businessmen were re-assured by his explanations. In any case we feel confident from the proceedings of all the public meetings that so far as the most urgent thing is concerned, namely, the Congress policy to secure the country's freedom, a vast majority of the city's businessmen are as loyal to it now as they were ever before and will continue to be so, in the future. Care should be taken, however, by all concerned that the discussion of Socialist theories by those in favour of them and by those against them should not be pursued in such spirit or at such length as to distract attention from the urgent task of implementing the resolutions of the Lucknow Congress session and the standing constructive programme of the Congress. The pursuit of such work by all including businessmen is the best reply that can be given to the anti-Congress propaganda by the opponents of the Congress. The Congress President in his speeches has emphasized over and over again that Socialism is not the immediate issue, that he has no desire to force this issue and that the immediate issue is the independence of the country and the forging of a united anti-imperialist front to hasten its attainment. To form this united front the President has appealed to all parties, non-Socialist as well as Socialists. It is on this immediate issue that all who wish India to be free should concentrate their attention and cooperate with one another in evolving a joint anti-imperialist front.

President And Muslim Workers

During his stay in Bombay, President Jawaharlal has been addressing quite a large number of meetings everyday, at each of which he has given an eloquent and lucid exposition of the Congress ideology. One of the most successful of these meetings was held at Madanpura where several thousand Muslim workers assembled to hear the President who talked to them, like a brother worker, of the many problems that face the world and India. He clearly showed how the socalled Hindu-Muslim problem did not touch "the masses" at all but was only the product of the activities of the hankerers after seats and services. In the political and economic problems which the peasants and workers of all communities have to face together, he indicated the basis of their unity. He also asked them to think about these problems and to deliberate how to solve them. The workers, who cheered the Presidents' speech throughout, reassembled after he departed and discussed all he had said. And that, irrespective of the fact that many of them found themselves in complete agreement with what he had said, is a most healthy sign. For it is the will to think and act for himself that the Indian worker needs most. And it is that Jawaharlal is trying to create.

Enlightened Enterprise

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene has rendered a great service to the poorer classes of Bombay by opening a Women's Free Welfare Clinic at Parel. It will be the aim of the Clinic to disseminate scientific knowledge about birth-control and to help the working-class women to safeguard their health. The Mayor, while opening the clinic, referred to the appalling conditions of the Labour population in Bombay, and rightly pointed out that it is they who are most in need of the limitation of their families. To-day, birth-control has survived all controversy and has travelled from the realm of theory to that of practice. In Bombay itself there are various private clinics which supply the necessary advice, but the Parel Clinic is the first to be started with the object of social service. This is an occasion of some civic importance, therefore, and we congratulate the management of the new clinic upon their enlightened social enterprise.

JAWAHARLAL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Its Publication An Event In Indian History

(By H. N. BRAILSFORD.)

The following review of Pandit Jawaharlal's autobiography by Mr. H. N. Brailsford appears in the "New Statesman and Nation":—

This book that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote in prison in the form of an autobiography is the most vital contribution that any Indian has yet made to political literature. It ought to arouse in the English reader a keen if rather painful interest, and for the personality of this brilliant and courageous leader of the younger generation it will win, even from the Conservatives, sympathy, and respect. This descendant of a hundred generations of Brahmans talks to us in our own language, for he thinks our thought and belongs to our culture. He writes not only with force and vitality, but in some chapters with a polish and ironic point that raise his book to the level of literature. Trained in the natural sciences at Cambridge, he startles us by his familiarity with the most recent English poetry. Some brief passages, quiet and restrained though they are, that touch on the beauty of Indian mountains, birds and trees linger in one's memory as one reads. He has to all his thinking and observation a wide background of history, both Western and Eastern, and indeed he followed Sir Walter Raleigh and Condorcet as the third captive who used his enforced leisure to attempt a sketch (this time from the angle of India) of Universal History. In short, this gifted, sensitive, widely-read man is a rationalist and a Socialist, who in England or France would be honoured as the leader of a great party. Our use for him is to consign him to seven terms of imprisonment, so that his mature life has been a see-saw between agitation (all of it pacific) and jail

Towards Socialistic Outlook

Will this unusual book, which Englishmen read with profit and interest, find its way to Indians? One is not sure: that rests with the police and the customs officials. But if it does, its publication is an event in Indian history, and a very big event. For it is the record of the pilgrimage of a man who came from one of the most respected families of the Brahman aristocracy, through Gandhist nationalism to a modern and Socialist outlook. He is, after the Mahatma, the most popular beloved figure in Indian public life. It happened that I landed in India a day or two before one of his prison ordeals. Life stood still for an entire day, the mills were silent and the shops closed in a *hartal*, which even Muslims observed, to protest against his arrest, and then again, a week later, against his two-year sentence. He tells us himself that his popularity is due to Indian snobbery and a superstitious respect for a career of renunciation—for he was once wealthy and might have advanced to all the honours. In fact, I think it was his unflinching courage, physical, moral and intellectual, that chiefly impressed his timid fellow-countrymen. Twice at an early age president of Congress and for many years its indispensable secretary, one thought of him as the most loyal of Gandhi's lieutenants, and this in fact he was, though he never concealed his socialism or his rationalism. But this book is none the less a perfectly plain-spoken polemic against the whole Gandhist view of life. It would be impossible to write with more love and veneration for this baffling but magnetic personality. Nor could this magician whose spells turned common men into heroes desire a more ungrudging tribute to the broad effect of his work. By inducing Indians to stand erect and dare defiance in deeds, albeit innocent deeds, to the Empire, he gave this nation self-respect. In that subjective sense civil disobedience was a triumph. More guarded praise is bestowed on this leader's instinctive tactical judgment in some crises though not in all, though his "reasons", we are told, when he afterwards evolved them, were sometimes "an insult to the intelligence". For the rest this young mind, with its positive and scientific outlook, tilts in chapter after chapter at every one of the peculiar tenets and attitudes that make the Gandhist creed—its asceticism, its idealisation of the Hindu past, its old-world sense of sin, its fear of sex, its touching conviction that good landlords and good capitalists can redeem the institutions of property, its religious acceptance of the poverty of the poor and the trusteeship of the rich. Hating violence even when he en

(Continued on page 7, col. 5.)

Vale Geneva! Ave Geneva!

Replace Diplomacy By Truth

By S. S.

"We shall go forward in Abyssinia with the League, without the League or against the League," said Mussolini last October. Events have proved, alas too soon, that that was no vain resolve. Abyssinia has lost. And so has the League. But why?

A hundred reasons are forthcoming. The French are blamed for their hesitancy and hypocrisy, the Germans for their egoism, the British for their duplicity and the Italians, naturally, for their greed. There may, indeed, be some truth in each of these allegations, but in the last analysis they merely amount to this; the League is a failure because no real and concerted attempt has ever been made to make it a success, that is to carry out the provisions laid down in its own Covenant.

Italy's breach of Article X was rightly answered by the Powers' resort to Article XVI, but their subsequent half-heartedness soon made it evident that in doing so they merely hoped to "call a bluff." The shock that followed the realisation that the bluff was not, in fact, a bluff upset the international apple-cart and naturally paved the way for Italian success.

French And British Attitude

The French position, on April 20th, may be summarised in the words of M. Paul Boncour:—"Notwithstanding the failure of conciliation the League must continue, until the conclusion of the war, to reaffirm both respect for international law and respect for the laws of war. . . . I am glad that Britain has remained faithful to the principle of Collective Security when dark clouds are around the horizon." How unlike the logically-minded French! They were glad of Britain's fidelity to a principle and found time to make ejaculatory noises about it, but they were not prepared to translate that principle into reality in the case of Abyssinia though they blamed the British for not doing so in their own! Moreover, they "must reaffirm respect for international law and for the laws of war" though they knew perfectly well that as far as Abyssinia was concerned neither of these mythical codes of "law" had ever existed, even in name.

The British position, at the same date, is illustrative of the methods of modern diplomacy. Britain was "ready" (after seven months of war, when the Italians were almost at the end of their struggles and Abyssinia was already theirs, except in name) "to impose further economic and financial sanctions," but was "prepared to act in accordance with the League policy only to the same extent as the other nations and no further"! The date at which Britain's "readiness" was published to the world is significant—April 20th—that is, after the German reoccupation of the Rhineland, when it was virtually certain that France, in her solicitousness for Italian support, had lost all interest in Abyssinian independence. Comment is superfluous.

Misplaced Confidence

Well might Hitler wring his hands and cry in despair: "Our people, united in one will, stretch out their hands to the world, and the others have no reply except to talk about phrases, gestures and symbolic acts." Had the Abyssinian Emperor been half as shrewd he would have realised, long ago, that "Collective Security" was a mere myth, that "peace proposals" were proposals, possibly of peace, probably about the weather, their purpose being to discover the state of the clouds on the "horizon," and that in "peace talks" the stress was definitely and emphatically on the "talks." He would have thrown himself on the mercy of the Italians in the early stages of the campaign, and, possibly, have now retained some vestige of temporal power. But that was not to be. It can hardly be a consolation, now, to know that he has been the victim of misplaced confidence and has been exiled as a sequence of his delusion.

So much for the past. What of the future? The Covenant is obviously dead. Indeed it would have been surprising if it had survived the successive and successful onslaughts made on it since 1931 by Japan, Germany and Italy. But it does not follow that it will have to die. On the contrary, if anything is certain at this stage, it is that the League will not be allowed to die. In the present state of world affairs it is obvious that a league of nations, that is an institution which acts at least as a clearing house of international ideas, is essential. On the other hand it is equally clear that if any human agency is competent to promote the cause of peace it is such a league of nations. The fact that the League has failed Abyssinia in her hour of need is indeed a humiliation and a blotch on civilisation, but it does not follow that nations can never be sincere, or that an organisation fitted to ensure peace will never emerge out of the chaos of the present experiment. Indeed it must, and, provided the lessons of the past are taken to heart and the new league is based on the experience and knowledge derived from the old, it will.

Some Lessons

The experimental stage, that is, the last seventeen years, which compose what may well be called Period I of the League history, are filled with the lessons of practice. The old League foundered and sank because their principles were not realised earlier, and no new League can hope to weather the winds of international vanity or ride the storms of re-armament unless it has them for its foundation.

Briefly these lessons are as follows:—

I. No international organisation which claims to be, and is intended and ought to be, truly representative, and is not in fact so, can deal successfully with questions of any magnitude—above all with the effective maintenance of peace. Had the League been really representative last October, had Germany and Japan and the U. S. A. (and even Russia) been part of it, not only in name but also in spirit, there can be no doubt that there would

(Continued on page 10, col. 6.)

Frankly Speaking

A SOUND SUGGESTION.

With the prospects of a Socialist Government, the French Confederation of Labour is launching a vast programme for the removal of unemployment from the country. It calls upon the Bank of France to advance 500 million francs to finance a public works programme and insists on a forty hour week. These are commendable suggestions which should engage the attention of the new Government. What is even more important and welcome is its demand that the Arms industry be immediately nationalized. The evils inherent in a system of Arms manufacture by private capitalists are so patent that the new French Socialist Government will help the cause of world peace if they abolish private manufacture of armaments. They will also give a sound lead to other countries in this respect. But how far the new Government will be able to introduce these reforms in face of opposition from vested interests is doubtful.

TRANSVAAL BAN

The news that the Transvaal Provincial Council has passed a resolution recommending that "no further business licences should be issued to Asiatics and coloured races in the neighbourhood largely populated by Europeans," will be received with extreme resentment particularly in this country, for it is very easy to see that the new ban is chiefly aimed against Indians. The policy consistently being followed in South Africa of ousting legitimate Indian interests, and of banning Indian business, in spite of repeated protests, is bound to lead to grave consequences later, if not sooner. The British Colonial Office beyond making vague gestures does not seem to be taking any particular interest in the harassment and injustice to which Indians overseas are subjected almost in every British colony and Dominion. This outrageous treatment meted out to India's nationals abroad is one more instance of our present 'Dominion Status in Practice." And will be ended only when we achieve real independence.

THE PRESIDENT IN MAHARASHTRA

The Poona City Municipality deserves to be congratulated on its unanimous decision to present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The decision is in refreshing contrast with the disgraceful conduct of the Bombay Municipality in refusing to pay civic honour to the Congress President. Apart from civic functions, the President will doubtless have as rousing a reception from the people of Poona as he has had in Bombay. In Maharashtra, as in many other provinces, the President's lead for a closer contact with the people is cordially welcomed and is fast gaining in popularity. The business community is also reported to be most enthusiastic in its rally round the Congress. In a statement repudiating the "Times of India's" canard that the merchants of Nasik are against the Congress, the General Secretary of the Nasik District Congress Committee states: "Out of the two thousand new members enrolled in the course of the last month all over the district, excluding the towns, nearly five hundred are merchants, among whom more than three hundred belong to Marwari community. They have not only lent their own support, but are actively and wholeheartedly co-operating with the Congress workers in the district in organising the conferences and meetings of peasants, who, as the result of the lead given by Pandit Jawaharlal at Lucknow, have given up their somewhat apathetic and hesitant attitude and are rallying round the Congress banner." What is true of this district may be presumed to be true of all others in the province.

AMAZING APOLOGIA

The statement issued by Sir S. P. Siwaswamy Iyer regarding the formation of the Civil Liberties Union reads more like an amazing apologia of the Government's suppression of civil liberties than any reasoned contribution to the subject. By drawing the red herring of revolution across the trail, Sir Siwaswamy has managed to cloud the essential—and very simple—issue underlying Pandit Jawaharlal's proposal. The latter is again and again making it clear that the Union has nothing to do with politics or the Congress as such, and that he hopes to make it an all-party affair. Still the Madras Knight must have his scruples regarding extending his co-operation. In fact the good Siwaswamy denies altogether that "suppression of civil liberties has been progressively getting more widespread and intensive"—a pronouncement which almost takes the reader's breath away and which will bring a blush to the cheeks of the most confirmed Liberals. We are convinced that the formation of a Civil Liberties Union will be a valuable step in preserving what little liberties are left in the land at present. Sir Siwaswamy's statement only betrays how far he is behind the times.

Congress And States People

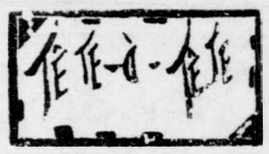
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to know that your valuable paper is always espousing the just cause of the people of Indian States. It is high time, that the States People should form themselves into a Congress States People's party to organise an united front at the time of the Poona session of the Indian National Congress. The recent session of Baroda State Prajamandal has passed a resolution urging Congress to take active interest in the struggle of the people of Indian States.

All tall talk about holding a session of the Kathiawar Political Conference, even after 4 to 5 years, is now seem to be silent. What the Secretaries are doing? The Dhrangadhra imbroglio is still unsettled. The externment orders and securities are not yet withdrawn. The workers of the Dhrangadhra Prajamandal should agitate simultaneously for cancellation of externment orders as well as of securities of hundreds of people. The conference of States people, which is to be held at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Mr. Amritlal Sheth, must take up such causes and present an united front. It is high time that the political leaders of Kathiawar should meet to discuss various problems. Why not urge on Sardar Patel and Sjt. Manilal Kothari to expediate matters?

What is wanted is an organised move to unite all diverse forces so that the voice of the people of Indian States could be effectively put at the time of the Poona Session and one of the ways of doing it is to establish a Congress States People's party to fulfil the purpose.—Yours, etc.

"PRO BONO STATES PEOPLE."
Baroda.



According to a Vienna report, rumours are current tha Herr Hitler is contemplating a rapprochement with Austria.

Foor Austria!

* * * *

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has refused to join the Civil Liberties Union.

But there are persistent rumours of a peerage to be conferred on him

Don't be uncharitable in your thoughts. The two facts have no relation to each other.

* * * *

"As was only natural," says Bori Bunder Minor, writing about President Jawaharlal's recent speeches in Bombay, "this open preaching of Bolshevism has caused widespread alarm among all classes capable of thought and expression."

These complacent juveniles!

* * * *

"Widespread," of course, over the columns of the Anglo-Indian and other reactionary papers!

But who are these "all classes capable of thought and expression"?

Is the reference, by any chance, to A. D. Shroff and Co. (Very Limited), the new firm floated in Bombay?

* * * *

Says the prospectus — we mean manifesto—of this firm:—

"The business community and the propertied classes of this country have played not a small part in the furtherance of the National movement for the achievement of political freedom"

They have. Most certainly.

But what about the 21 stalwarts who have signed the manifesto?

* * * *

The joint manifesto, we note, is signed by, among others, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Pheroze Sethna and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.

Read in the light of these luminaries, the above statement assumes quite an amusing aspect.

Hail these carpet knights! Hail these fighters for the country's freedom, the leaders of the national movement!

* * * *

In the list of signatories Mr. A. D. Shroff's name appears at the tail end.

Such modesty does him credit.

* * * *

J. D. Jenkins, writing in the hospitable columns of "The Times of India" wants the Congress President to appoint "an impartial committee of non-Congressmen to conduct an enquiry into the manner in which the Tilak Swaraj Fund and other funds have been administered by the Congress."

Will the following personnel suit Mr. (or is it Miss or Mrs?) J. D. Jenkins?

(1) Lord Lloyd (Chairman)

(2) Mr. Harvey (of the Back Bay fame).

(3) Sir N. N. Sircar.

(4) "Indian Nationalist" of "The Times of India."

(5) J. D. Jenkins.

Of course we would have liked to include Horatio Bottomley and Stavisky also but, alas, they are no longer available.

* * * *

According to "John Bull" the Right Wing Conservatives are "out for Baldwin's blood."

Why? Are they suffering from debility and anaemia to require a transfusion?

* * * *

"A book which nobody in the world can read lies in a London Library," says a writer.

We have several such lying with us. They are supposed to be modern novels and post-impressionist poetry.

* * * *

Three New Wells For Karachi
—Headline.

Well! Well!! Well!!!

* * * *

A horse called "Forlorn Hope" that ran in Peshawar race remained so.

* * * *

"Is Mr. Smith at home?" inquired the stranger.

"Which one, sir?" asked the maid. "There are two brothers living here.'

For a moment the caller seemed at a loss for an adequate description; then he had an idea.

"The one who has a sister living in Liverpool," he explained.

Vital Issues Cannot Be Ignored

President's Appeal To Support Congress Candidates

Addressing a mammoth gathering at Shivaji Park, on Wednesday night, which was the last in his whirl-wind programme in the city, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, while agreeing that the winning of political power was the immediate issue before the country, stressed that vital issues relating to the economic forces in the country to-day could not be ignored. It was well that such issues were openly discussed, for that was the only way of educating political opinion in the country.

The bands of the Hindu Sevak Samaj and the Samarth Vyayam Mandal were in attendance. The proceedings began with a song of welcome by a chorus of girls.

Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel, President of the "G" (Dadar) Ward District Congress Committee, in welcoming Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of the District Congress Committee and the residents of the ward said that this was the first time that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a meeting at Shivaji Park. In the Ward, nearly 3,000 Congress members were enrolled a majority of whom were workers. He appealed to the residents to enrol themselves as voters and to help the Ward Committee as workers to carry out the programme of the Congress.

Pundit Jawaharlal said that during the six days that he stayed in Bombay he had addressed innumerable meetings. That was the last speech of this visit, though he might have occasion to come to Bombay many times in future.

BOMBAY'S LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

The citizens of Bombay had shown their love and regard for the Indian National Congress of which he was the President, by offering him welcome and by attending the large meetings he had addressed. He had also placed before them his views on Socialism and discussed the question at the meetings. They had listened with attention to what he had said. Now what was the result of this? People had attended the meetings in such large numbers, because they realised that there was a sort of dissatisfaction within themselves, and perhaps their enthusiasm might have warmed up a little now. There would be an occasion for them again to show that they were prepared to strive for the independence of the country, though when that occasion would come, none could tell at present.

Some people in Bombay might have felt dissatisfied with his utterances and might not have approved of them. He talked to the people in Bombay of Poorna Swaraj and Socialism and many people were in favour of these two things.

The first and most important issue before the country was of complete independence. But along with it, equally vital issues arose of the poverty and suffering of the people and how to eradicate them.

FUTILE QUESTION

Some people had asked him, said Punditji, why he should raise the issue of Socialism. They said it would accentuate differences and weaken the Congress.

He would ask them, replied Punditji, whether they had sufficiently thought over if his references to Socialism would create any differences, whether they would strengthen or weaken the Congress.

If the Congress had grown stronger, it was because he raised the issue of Socialism. To-day the masses in the country had come nearer to the Congress and to that extent the position of the Congress had strengthened. He himself had derived strength for what little he did because he had seen the suffering and poverty of the peasants and the workers.

For what purpose was Swaraj to be won? asked the speaker. He wanted Swaraj to end the poverty and misery of the masses, for bettering their lot. Nothing else could be the meaning of Swaraj. Their misery had strengthened him in his fight for Swaraj.

SOURCE OF CONGRESS STRENGTH

The strength of the Congress finally was the strength of the masses behind it. Now they could not be forgotten. Every one had seen the picture of Bharat Mata. She was depicted as a beautiful woman. But Bharat Mata really represented the starving and hungry peasants. There were many millionaires in Bombay, and there were palatial mansions in the city. But the grandeur of these buildings ought not to make one forget the tottering mud hovels of the rural areas. If they could imagine this picture, then they would not have told him that he was trying to accentuate differences.

These people told him that he wanted to expropriate private property. But they did not consider the plight of the country. There was great wealth on one side, extreme poverty at the other end. This situation did not augur well for the country. It must be realised that a handful of persons would not be able to rule the country without the backing of the masses. They had grown rich, because the masses had the purchasing power. If the purchasing power was taken away from the people, these handful of rich men could not stand in the air. If the masses fell they too must fall. In India the position of the masses had deteriorated and so was the position of the middle classes.

The rich and the upper class might be able to hold on for a time. But in the midst of this deterioration, they too would be forced to consider these problems and find a solution for them.

NO PROGRESS WITHOUT SWARAJ

It was clear that every one wanted Swaraj for without it no progress could be achieved. In the fight for independence co-operation of all the people was necessary. But side by side, the vital problems must also be considered, for one must have a clear conception of what Swaraj he wanted. Was it for perpetuating the poverty of the people?

Many people had favoured Socialism. Many again showed their sympathy towards Socialism, but they did not seem to bestow the attention the question deserved. They should think over these questions. His own view was that Socialism was the only solution. He did not want them to follow blindly whatever he had said. They must consider both sides of the question, after which they would be in a position to reach a conclusion.

CHANGING TIMES.

This was the way of educating the people politically. For the ultimate decision would have to be taken by the people themselves. The question could not be settled off-hand and there was ample time for them to consider it. The country must progress and the people could not stagnate. These questions, after they were considered by the country, would have to come up before the Congress for decision.

In the world everything was changing. Society was changing and the country also was changing. The people could not afford to remain behind the times. Their problem could not be isolated. In the flow of the sea, if a small quantity of water were isolated, it would stagnate and dry up. There was a change, everywhere and India could not hold aloof from the rest of the world.

Even the history of the Congress had changed during the last 50 years. Those who did not want to move with the Congress during these 50 years, remained behind and made the curious claim that they alone were genuine Congressmen having been connected with it from the beginning, while those in the Congress were not Congressmen. But they did not seem to realise that in a country where everything was changing. They alone did not change.

A LIVING ORGANISATION.

The Indian National Congress said Punditji, was not a lifeless and decaying organisation. All vital questions were considered by the Congress because the Congress was the representative of the people's will. There were great leaders in the Congress. Prominent Congressmen constituted the Working Committee of the Congress. But this was not all the Congress. It was the organisation of the people in the country. It was not merely the institution of those who paid the membership of four annas. For in the country there were thousands of people, who were not able to pay even this amount though they wanted to join the Congress. The Congress also derived its strength and success partly from these unfortunate people. And, therefore, the Congress must take decisions based on the will of the vast masses of the country. The people in every nook and corner of the country should be in a position to convey their opinion on any issue to the Congress. And for this they should organise.

Punditji appealed to the voters to support the Congress in its campaign of Council-entry.

Referring to the possibility of a next world war, he pointed out that the people should make it clear that Great Britain had no right to involve Indian in any war.

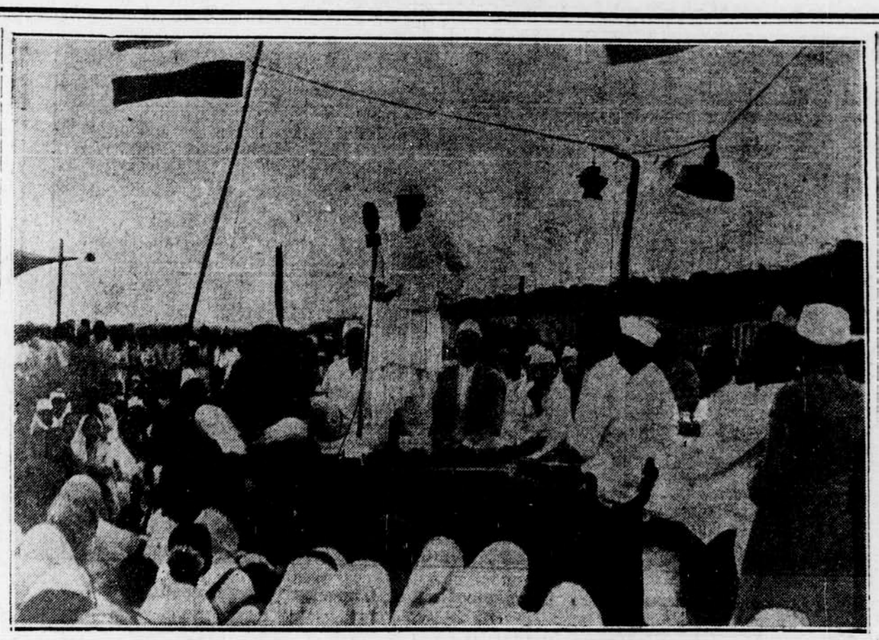
The Hindu-Muslim question, did not affect the masses, for when one looked at the demands of the leaders of both the communities, one found that it was a tussle for the advantage of these few individuals and none of these demands were in any way related to the masses in the country.

Punditji recalled the meeting at Azad Maidan about 5 years ago, shortly before the return of Gandhiji from the Round Table Conference. Punditji said that at that time, he told the people of Bombay that while they lived in the cities, they should not forget the peasants in the villages. Again he would remind them of it. He hoped to visit Bombay again, but whether he would come or not, they should consider these vital issues and carry on the struggle for independence.

Mr. S. K. Patil on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee expressed its deepest gratitude to Punditji for his visit which had created tremendous enthusiasm and inspired new energy in the citizens. Punditji had addressed nearly 50 to 60 meetings in the city attended by more than 5 lakhs of people. About 20 commercial organisations had offered him welcome despite the opposition of the 21 signatories to a manifesto. Bombay knew these few people, some of whom attended the Round Table Conference in the face of opposition from the nation.

Mr. Patil assured Punditji that the people of Bombay were always with him in the struggle for national freedom.

Punditji departed after the "Vande Mataram" was sung.



Pt. Jawaharlal addressing the Chowpatty meeting on Tuesday.

RESERVE BANK FOR CHINA

Central Institution To Be Established Shortly

(Special Cable.)

SHANGHAI, May 20.

It is realiably learnt that the Chinese Government are planning to establish a Central Reserve Bank in about a month in accordance with the decrees passed on November 3. Until then the details of American silver purchases and China's holdings of gold foreign exchange reserves, which are at present divided between the three Government Banks, are not likely to be published.

NATIONAL STRUGGLE AT CROSS-ROADS

(Continued from page 1.)

any outside help, had built up a tremendous structure which was unparalleled in the history of the world. Many of the methods adopted were undesirable; but that was not the main feature. The main feature was that they had achieved something very great. They had solved the economic problem, and had banished unemployment, while the Western European countries were struggling to bring order in the economic plane. Hence there was a swing in favour of the economic doctrine of Russia. Not that they became Socialists or Communists. But seeing that, while the rest of the world was groping in the dark Russia had succeeded in solving the economic problem, many big businessmen from America and Western Europe visited the Soviet Union and studied their methods.

President Roosevelt when he assumed office said that a creeping paralysis had come over the economic organisation and it was collapsing by inches.

POLITICAL POWER: FIRST PROBLEM.

Referring to Indian conditions, Panditji said that circumstances had forced a new thought to be evolved. The only solution thought of for the economic conditions in the country was a large scale organisation to tackle the peasant, the economic, the educational and other problems, if one wanted to achieve anything at all. This could not be possible unless there was political power. Hence the issue to-day was not the introduction of Socialism. The speaker could not say when Socialism would come to India. But that it would come he was certain. It would not come because he or half a dozen others wanted it to come. Nor would it stop because "Big Business" did not want it. Hence it was obvious that the people should concentrate for the present on attaining political freedom.

NEED FOR ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT.

With that end in view it was essential that there should be an anti-Imperialist front. At the very mention of these ideas the bourgeoisie became nervous. The big business people were very sensitive and did not like to be reminded that they had not supported the fight for freedom. The big bougeoisie could not think in terms of the masses, and looked for support of the British Government. They would join hands with the Government when the struggle started again. The dominating national urge was so strong that the petty bourgeoisie had to join hands with those who advocated Socialism.

Referring to class struggle, Panditji said that class struggle was there inherent in the present social order. It was there between the peasants and the landlords and it was there in the factories. There was no use shutting one's eyes to what was actually happening in the country. One of the representatives of Big Business had said in the Legislative Assembly that there should be no Labour legislation for 20 years to come. They felt happy over it. They never thought in terms of the workers and peasants. They always thought in terms of their dividends. When there was the class struggle between the Zamindar and the peasant, the speaker felt that it was his duty to go and help the exploited. The primary problem was to attain Political freedom, but one had to understand the economic background before one set about his work. Unless one understood the background, one was apt to go wrong. He referred to the students applauding whenever he referred to Socialism and understood that to mean that all of them believed that the ultimate solution of India's problem could only be solved through Socialism. But he asked them to study it carefully.

AGRARIAN SITUATION.

Socialism was coming and would come whether Big Business wanted it or not. But the speaker wanted his friends, from Big Business to understand and carefully consider what was happening around them. Let them not be blind to the fact that the economic structures in Western Europe and American were coming down. The agrarian situation in the country to-day was just like, though not exactly, as, the agrarian situation just before the French Revolution in France. No purpose would be served by saying that they would go slowly and solve the problem, while the problem was getting more and more acute. There was no use saying they would go slow when the economic situation was developing fast.

With a vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening and garlanding of the President, the meeting terminated.

Businessmen's Pretensions Blown Up

(Continued From Page 1)

do? Did not one of them attend it? Yet the twenty-one had the audacity to say that it had always the cause of Indian Independence at heart. Mere words did not take anybody forward.

FASCIST TENDENCY.

"Big Business" was gradually developing a tendency towards Fascism. They were helping the Government by stating that the (the Pandit) was introducing Communism. They had always been on the side of the Government and the statement that he advocated Communism was only a cloak behind which they could take shelter and side with the Government.

The President concluded by appealing to the Merchants to help the Nation in its struggle and he always on its side.

Panditji was then profusely garlanded by the representatives of the Associations.

Reception At Matunga

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru attended the reception in his honour given by Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah at Matunga on Tuesday night.

M. Shah in his speech, requested Panditji to allow him to correspond with the A.I.C.C. in the matter of the lot of Indians in South Africa. Mr. Shah gave a graphic account of the miserable state in which Indians there lived. He also requested assistance from the A.I.C.C.

After the reception Panditji drove to the "Capitol."

MERCHANTS ARE NOT BEHIND THE "21"

Mahajans Assure Support To President's Views

That they fully agreed with the policy enunciated by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru as the only course to solve the problems that were facing the country, were the views of some of the speakers at the Mahajan Association on Wednesday afternoon when the Congress President was presented with an address and a purse of Rs. 1,500.

Not only would the brokers and merchants support Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in his mission, but they would strongly oppose the tendency of "Big Business" towards Fascism, which was being made clearer day to day.

The address and purse were presented on behalf of the Brokers and Staff of the Mahajan Association. The Hall was packed to choking point with brokers and other merchants in the locality.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay was in the Chair.

Mr. Venilal Patwa, Joint Secretary of the Association read out the address.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, on behalf of the Association presented the purse as well as the beautiful silver casket with the address in it

Indians Make Highest Score Of Tour

Fine Rally After Disastrous Start In Match Against Leicester

BAQA JILANI AND AMARSINGH SAVE SIDE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 20.

Tht weather was dull and cold at Leicester to-day, when the match between the Indians and Leichestershire began. The players were wearing extra sweaters and the spectators overcoats.

The Indians won the toss and sent in Mustaq Ali and Palia on a good wicket. The first wicket fell at 11 when Mushtaq Ali was caught by Corrall wide behind the wicket for six. Amarnath followed.

AMARNATH'S ENTERPRISING GAME.

Palia and Amarnath sent up 50 in seventy minutes. Amarnath batting with considerable enterprise cut and drove finely until he was out L.B.W. to Prentice at 79. He hit 5 fours. Nayudu joined Palia and was out eight runs later, L.B.W. to Geary. Palia who had a runner was batting for two hours. (87-3-38). At lunch Nayudu and Ramaswamy were batting with the total of 92 for three.

NAYUDU CAUGHT.

Weather now turned sunny, making conditions more pleasant. Hundred was reached in 145 minutes and the two good wickets fell in quick succession, both to Prentice. Nayudu was caught at midon for 9 and Ramaswamy let in an offbreak, to be bowled for 11. 118-5-11). Amarsingh and Vizianagram now became associated.

AMARSINGH TO RESCUE.

Thanks to the characteristically aggressive knock by Amarsingh, the Indians recovered lost ground and by the tea time had passed the 250 mark with the loss of only two more wickets. Vizianagram gave excellent support to Amarsingh, scoring 33 in a stay of 45 minutes, during which 85 runs were added for the sixth wicket. Treating the crowd to some magnificent hitting, Amarsingh drove Prentice for a six and four fours in one over and altogether hit three sixes and ten fours in his score of 77.

He was out at 233 when Baqa Jilani and Meherhomji came together. At tea this partnership was still unbroken with the total at 257 for 7.

On resumption after tea, Meherhomji was out l.b.w. and Nissar joined Baqa Jilani. The two remained unbeaten at close of play, taking the score to 411, the highest in the present score. Baqa Jilani was 99 (not out) and Nissar 24 (not out).

BAQA JILANI'S FINE KNOCK.

In topping the fourth century after having lost five wickets for 118 Indians not only made creditable recovery, but also made their highest score of tour so far. Baqa Jilani, coming to crease at 203 for six was concerned in two fine partnerships, one of 69 for the ninth wicket and another one, presently unbroken, of 70 for the last wicket wherein Nissar gave him gallant support. Jilani has batted so far for 145 minutes, and with the exception of an occasional uppish stroke, his knock has been without blemish. Splendid driving on the offside and powerful shots to leg were distinguishing feature of his innings, which included twelve hits to the boundary.

INDIA—(1st Innings).

Mushtaq Ali, c Corrall, b Smith	6
Palia l.b.w. b Geary	38
Amarnath l.b.w. b Prentice	39
Nayudu, c Marlow, b Prentice	9
Ramaswamy b Prentice	11
Amarsingh, c Watson, b Marlow	77
Viz'anagram c Shipman, b Geary	33
Baqa Jilani (not out)	99
Meherhomji l.b.w. b Prentice ..	17
Amir Elahi, c Watson, b Smith	35
Nissar (not out)	24
Extras	23
Total (for 9 wkts.)	411

Fall of wickets:—1|11; 2|79; 3|87; 4|103; 5|118; 6|203; 7|233; 8|272; 9|341.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 6.)

counters it in Russia, Mr. Nehru refuses, none the less, to make a dogma of "non-violence". All this is written not in the manner of a controversial pamphlet, but as a poignant page torn from the life of inner and outer struggle. We feel the love that bound this young man, who had Harrow and Cambridge behind him, to this ascetic of genius. Every difference is a distress, especially when it came to a lonely man in prison or amid family bereavement, for Gandhi was not only the leader and teacher but the friend and the guide. What Jawaharlal Nehru has to set in the place of this other-worldly attitude is familiar enough to us, though he acclimatises it in its Indian setting, but as close-knit creed, some think firmer and more dynamic than a humanitarian aspiration, it is new to India. It was experience of the misery of the working peasants in his native province that made him a revolutionary Socialist.

The Moderates

The other main theme of the book—apart from its vivid narrative of stirring events—is its handling of the passivity of the Indian Moderates. Towards them he is bitter—as he never is towards Englishmen—but it is a cold, reasoning bitterness that finds its outlet in contemptuous wit. Personally I found this attitude as salutary as it is intelligible. These people, be they Muslims, or Hindus, Liberals or Communalists, are parasitic on the Empire. But it is not Pandit Nehru's way to waste himself in trivial controversy. He goes straight to the root of the difference that divides the Liberals from his own school of thought. What they envisage as the desirable future for India is a continuance of the present social structure with a change of colour. It will be an India of princes and capitalists, landlords and I. C. S., policemen and governors, but gradually what is white to-day shall turn to brown to-morrow. Theirs is a colour grievance, which for his part (in spite of some wholly mythical legends about his father and himself) he does not share. There it may be, because his pride saved him from the weakness of the average Indian, he underestimates the psychological gain that would come even from this superficial process of "Indianisation". But he is certainly right in his prediction that India run on the old model by tame Indians will be even worse governed than it is to-day. What he demands is, of course, a fundamental change in the whole social structure, that will release the latent capacities of this ill-organised population for productive work, and raise the masses from their sub-human poverty. It is not that he forgets the responsibility of Indians—princes, landlords, usurers, industrialists. But he shows—and it is perhaps the outstanding lesson of the book—how inevitably the Empire shields these native exploiters, relies on them and uses them as its own bodyguard. His objective is therefore no mere colour-washing of the present Indian fabric, but a shift of power, which will be accomplished only when the last British troops are withdrawn.

A Creative Force

This double polemic against the other-worldly and the all-too-worldly India makes the historic significance of a book that ought to rank in Asia as a creative force. That was its purpose: it is not addressed to us. None the less it will be strange if it fails to awaken some at least of us by the paradox in action it reflects. Here is a man who is one of us, by his culture, his humanity and his scientific vision. He aims at doing what Englishmen in India have boasted that they did but could not do. He is struggling to bring the social organisation that reflects this culture of ours to a very backward people. But we are the obstacle. The Labour Party ought in particular to read it, for half these struggles and sufferings went on under its sway.

A Cutback newspaper understands that the Government of Orissa have made a strong representation to the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the need for a bigger subvention for Orissa.

"CONTINUE TO HELP THE CONGRESS"

President Jawaharlal's Appeal To Merchants

Representatives Of "Big Business" Who Defied Country's Wishes

A reference to some prominent members and ex-Presidents of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, was made by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a reply to the address, presented to him by the Country Fancy Piece-Goods Merchants' Association on Wednesday.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji who presided said that the merchants had uptil now given full support to the Congress and they would continue to do so till that august body endeavoured to work in the direction of the uplift of the masses.

Inconsistent

The President remarked that it would be inconsistent for merchants to preach ideas of Swadeshi on the one hand and exploit nationalistic instincts on the other.

He appealed to the local merchants who had been supporting the Congress throughout its struggle for freedom to be ever nationalistic in the true sense of the word.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji in the course of his speech said:—

"Since we met you last, certain changes have taken place in the activities of the Congress. The Congress has now thought it fit to direct its attention and energy towards the economic uplift of the country and especially towards the rural reconstruction and the village uplift work.

"The Government of India have also set apart a sum of nearly two crores of rupees for similar work. It is hoped that Government have not done so merely with a view to compete with the village uplift work started by the Congress."

Backward countries like Afghanistan and Iran are being rapidly industrialised on account of strong support of their Governments. Under these circumstances, the cult of Swadeshism is the only effective weapon to solve the menace of unemployment in and for the industrial regeneration of India.

IDEAL OF SOCIALISM

"Before I conclude, I think it be in the fitness of things to make a few observations as regards the controversy that has unfortunately sprung up about Punditji's Lucknow speech. His doctrine and ideal of Socialism, has created stir in some section of the commercial community of the City. Punditji has also replied to various issues raised by Mr. A. D. Shroff, and in doing so he has distinctly declared that observations in his Lucknow speech reflected his personal opinion only. It would therefore be improper to couple the views of Punditji with those of the Congress, which has not yet passed any resolution identifying itself with the same. Merchants have uptil now given full support to the Congress and they will continue to do so till that august body endeavours to work in the direction of uplift of the masses It is true that certain extreme views regarding Marxism or Communism may not be acceptable to the mercantile community, but looking to the present condition of India and her teeming millions, who are steeped in extreme misery and poverty, it cannot be denied that the reconstruction of the present society is needed. The present position of our economic and industrial structure is such that it calls for a complete re-orientation at the hands of the public leaders, both in political and commercial spheres. If Mr. Shroff and his colleagues also feel that way,—which I hope they do,—they will favour us with a complete scheme of reconstruction of the present economic and industrial structure of the country and place before the public to enable them to compare that scheme and Punditji's socialistic plan on their respective merits."

THE ADDRESS.

Then the address was presented to the President.

In extending a very warm and cordial welcome to the President, the address referred to the glorious services rendered by him and his family in the cause of Indian freedom. "The condition of the present political and economic helplessness," it added, "is becoming unbearable and the association like ours is trying in its own humble way to propagate the cult of Swadeshism."

The Association experienced, the address stated, keen competition from foreign countries and the disastrous currency, the fiscal policy and the unending stream of gold going out of the country, baffled all efforts at solution.

"It is our cherished desire," the address read, "that you who have made every effort to ameliorate the condition of Indian labourers and agriculturists, will advise us in the direction of economic and industrial regeneration of the country."

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, rising amidst cheers, made reference to the discussion going on in the city for the last four or five days after he propounded to the people the theory of Socialism. After his presidential address he had set the ball rolling and for the last few days there had been raging a controversy over the theories propounded by him. He would, however, gladly participate in such a discussion.

ONLY REMEDY.

Whatever the views of his critics might be, the President personally believed that Socialism was the only ultimate remedy for country's poverty. However, both he and his critics had put before the bar of public opinion their views about the theories they held. Now it was for the public to judge the merits of the case.

MAJOR PROBLEM EVADED.

Referring to the manifesto issued by some merchants of the city, Punditji said that they were possibly disturbed by the expression of views he had given. Those merchants had, in his opinion, evaded the major problem that confronted the country to-day. That problem was how to drive away the stark poverty that stalked the country, to-day. And the action of these few merchants, in these circumstances, would amount to a threat.

Would it not be proper to ask, the President added, that there were only a handful of merchants worth millions, whereas there were millions of people in this country who were almost starving? Was it not equally true, he asked, that the peasants and workers and petty merchants were faced with the problem as to how to maintain themselves? Would it not be pertinent to suggest, under these circumstances, that dissatisfaction would spread in those ranks?

In the President's opinion the mainstay of the country were those people. And he was one of those who thought that if those people perished, the country would perish and if those people lived the country would live.

That was, in his opinion, the major problem and nothing else could cover up that simple situation.

"PERFECTLY LOGICAL"

It would be perfectly logical to say that either those merchants who assembled there or he himself could not do anything to alter the present situation under the present circumstances. The attainment of Swaraj could find a solution.

Those who expressed any doubts on the working of Socialism in this country, Pt. Jawaharlal remarked, should come out in the open and find a solution to the present situation.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, he observed, had several times helped the Congress and the national movement. He was quite aware of the fact that that body had helped the Congress in the struggle for freedom. But there were cases where some ex-Presidents or eminent members of that body had exploited nationalism in the name of Swadeshi.

THEIR RECORD!

In violation of the resolution passed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, one of the ex-Presidents had attended the third Round Table Conference and had thereby gone against the wishes of the country. Another equally distinguished member of that Chamber had spoken in favour of Ordinances in the Assembly, when the struggle for freedom was in full swing and when repression was at its height. A third, ostensibly preaching Swadeshi, contracted a treaty with foreign textile centre with a view to safeguarding the country's interests and in trying to do so he safeguarded the interests of only a few merchants of this country.

How would it be consistent for such people to preach ideas of Swadeshi on one hand and exploit nationalist instincts on the other? Punditji asked. He appealed to the merchants who had been supporting the Congress throughout its march for freedom to be ever nationalistic in their outlook for the freedom of their country.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and the speaker, the meeting dispersed with cries of "Jawaharlal-ki-jai."

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at the mass meeting at Chowpatty on Tuesday evening.

A group Photo of the Bombay National Guards with President Jawaharlal Nehru taken on Wednesday morning

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 9 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Quick Way To End

CONSTIPATION

headache, biliousness, indigestion.

Take a dose of Beecham's Pills—the World-famous remedy for daily ills.

Purely Vegetable

Beecham's PILLS

"CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN" FOR GOODS TO IRAN

SIMLA, May 19.

Information has been received that certificates of origin signed by competent authorities in the country of origin should accompany documents and invoices relative to all goods imported into Iran.

It is understood that certificates of Chambers of Commerce will be accepted.—United Press.

E. P. ACT IN RATNAGIRI

Sangameshwar Congress Worker Arrested

RATNAGIRI, May 20.

Savalaram Narahar Tendulkar a Congress worker in Sangameshwar taluka was arrested by the Sangameshwar police under the Emergency (Powers) Act and has been released on bail.—A. P.

BRAZIL TAPS NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE

SIMLA, May 19.

New sources of revenue are being tapped by various countries and the latest example is of Brazil where a "Social Provident Tax" of 2 per cent of commercial value of goods imported into Brazil is levied. The proceeds of the tax will be used for the benefit of "Commercial Employees Pensions' Institute."

The exceptions to the tax will be fuel, wheat, duty-free goods imported from the United States of America exempted from duty as provided for in the Commercial Treaty of February 2, 1935, between Brazil and the United States.—United Press.

POSTMAN GETS TWO YEARS' JAIL

Sequel To Misappropriation

LAHORE, May 19.

Orders were pronounced to-day by Diwan Braham Nath, Magistrate First Class, in the case against Qamar Din, a post-man of the General Post Office under section 406 I.P.C. on the charge of misappropriating Rs. 933-10-3 of the department.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the charge and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default six months' more.

The prosecution story was that on the 5th of March the accused was entrusted with a money-order of the above sum for delivery but he decamped with the same and went to Bombay, where he began a life of luxury. When the accused did not return to the post office in the evening, a search was made for him but without any result.

A complaint was lodged with the police who traced the accused to Bombay, brought him to Lahore and challenged him.—United Press

PROPRIETOR'S PROMISE UNFULFILLED

Lucknow Mill Strike Continues

LUCKNOW, May 19.

About 500 workers of the weaving department of the Lucknow cotton mill struck work yesterday as the result of the alleged unfulfilment of the promises made by the proprietor last month.

Strong picketing at the mill gate went on, as the result of which a handful of workers out of 1,500 attended work. The police were summoned on the scene but the office-bearers of the Lucknow Textile Union which is conducting the strike urged upon the workers to be peaceful. The police did not interfere with the peaceful strikers though they remained present throughout at the scene.

Meantime the lock-up of the mill has been declared by the authorities and efforts are being made to call workers from out stations to replace the strikers.—United Press.

More Time For U. P. Voters' Registration

NAINITAL, May 20.

In response to representations from various bodies, the U.P. Government it is understood have extended the period for application for enrolment as voters till June 15.—A. P.

Rough Seas At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, May 20

Weather is extra oppressive and the sea is rough. Passenger boats were tossed dangerously by monsoon conditions which prevail accompanied by strong winds. Skies are heavily clouded.

Water scarcity is harassing the citizens and heat causes fever epidemic.—A. P.

A Look Round The World

No Reopening Of Lake Tsana Question

Italy Offers Non-Aggression Pact To Egypt

ATHENS, (By Air Mail).

"The Turkish request regarding the militarisation of the Dardanelles has placed Greece in a very painful position," writes the "Kathemirini."

In principle, Athens may have nothing against Turkey's endeavour to re-establish her sovereignty over the hitherto demilitarized zone; but Greece's 'yes' may encourage other states to demand the revision of their respective territories and thus endanger the country's territorial integrity.

The fact that in return for her consent Greece may fortify her own islands is only a very small consolation.

Mytilene, Samos, Kyos and Ikaria are only important in the event of a Greek-Turkish conflict. Under present circumstances no such danger exists.

Ownership Of Suez Canal

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Cairo correspondent of the "Az Est," Budapest, wires to his journal that the important conversations regarding the future relationship between the Egyptian Government the eventual owner of the Suez Canal, and the Suez Canal Co., the actual holders of the concessions, have not so far yielded any positive result.

The main difficulty lies in the fact that Cairo is reticent to give a definite promise as to the extension of the concession and the company, therefore, does not desire to undertake the expensive periodical overhauls which are indispensable in order to keep the canal in proper condition for navigation purposes.

It has however been announced by the Egyptian Minister of Finance that an agreement in the near future is not unlikely.

Italy Under-Mining British Influence In Egypt

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

According to the Cairo correspondent of the "Birmingham Post" the Italian propaganda in Egypt which used to be carried on by way of broadcasting from Bari is now being supplemented by direct diplomatic endeavours.

It is understood that recently the Italian representative in Cairo attempted to open negotiations with the Egyptian Government on the question of Lake Tsana. The Egyptian Government are however alleged to have replied that Egyptian interests were sufficiently secured by the existing arrangements which Italy had already guaranteed and that there was therefore no necessity of re-opening the negotiations.

It is rumoured that the Italian Government have now offered a non-aggression pact to Egypt and that this opportunity is being seized by some of the nationalist leaders as an argument against the maintenance of British troops in the country.

Iranian Industrial Development Hits Br. Trade

TEHERAN, (By Air Mail).

"Consequent upon the nationalist protectionist policy adopted by the Iran Government a wave of prosperity is spreading over the entire country, and new industrial enterprises are being daily brought into being," writes the Teheran correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung."

"This rapid increase in industrialisation in Iran which five years ago showed no signs of development, has however resulted in considerable falling off in the exports from British which for many years has carried on a substantial trade with the country."

Egypt Becomes Air-Minded

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

That Egypt is becoming increasingly air-minded is evident from the statistics published recently by the Ministry of Communications of the Air-Services of the Misr Air-Work.

It is estimated that nearly 7,000 passengers were carried in Egypt during the past year and that a distance over 400 thousand miles was flown. A considerable amount of mail and freight were also conveyed.

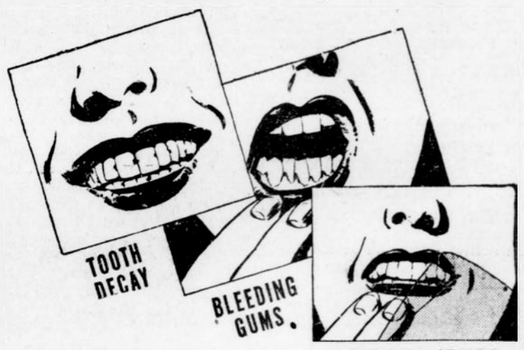
There are at present three ser-

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7)

vices operated daily by the Misr Air-Work between Cairo and Alexandria. There is also a daily service between Cairo, Haifa, Port Said, Minia, Assiout and a weekly service to Mersa Matruh and Cyrus. Flying schools have already been established at Gamil, Almza and Deheila, where over fifty civilian pilots are actually under instruction.

What film may cause—



For clean, sound teeth...

Remove FILM this way

THE fate of your teeth may rest on what you do to remove film! Don't risk ineffective methods when film may lead to such serious consequences. And don't trust precious tooth enamel to any but a special film-removing dentifrice.

21 years ago a group of men discovered a scientific fact—*that film should be removed* if teeth are to be kept clean and sound, if gums are to remain healthy. A special formula was devised. Since then it has been constantly improved with one thought in mind: to remove film *safely*.

Today Pepsodent is known as the "special film-removing tooth paste." It is unexcelled in the way it removes the film that glues decay germs to teeth. Millions know how it polishes teeth to natural brilliance. And it does these things safely. For Pepsodent contains no grit, nothing that might harm or injure tooth enamel. For whiter, brighter teeth, sound and healthy teeth, use Pepsodent, the "special film-removing tooth paste."

PEPSODENT

NOW IN NEW 10% LARGER TUBE

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Hyderabad To Have Television?

Service May Be Started On Occasion Of Nizam's Silver Jubilee

SIMLA, May 13.

It is said that on the occasion of Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Nizam's rule, television service will be introduced as an experiment. The popular idea of television is that one may expect in the near future to be able to purchase an expensive television receiver which will give, on a tiny screen measuring a few inches each way, a comparatively indistinct picture of some specially-arranged studio scene; for instance, a visual representation of the singer whose voice is being broadcast. In a press statement Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Hardinge remarks that "television has reached a much more highly developed stage than this. The extraordinary sensitivity of the Marconi scanning camera has revealed unsuspected possibilities of interesting programmes from the television Headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation at the Alexandra Palace in London, because this camera is capable of registering scenes out-of-doors in normal daylight—even if the sky is completely overcast—with a clarity which has previously been possible only with intense artificial light. The television of out-door happenings such as ceremonial events, processions and race or sports meetings has thus been made practicable.

TEACHING FLYING

According to Mr. Cock, Director of Television, B.B.C., lessons in flying—a series of twelve—will be one of the early items in the television programme, when they start probably in May, from the Alexandra Palace. Horsemanship will be the subject of another service. Golf, tennis, cricket and football will probably then have their turn with the best exponents that can be obtained, showing exactly how things should be done. The possibility of televising such subjects as the finish of the Derby and the Boat Race is already engaging serious attention, while subjects such as the animals at the Zoo, handled and described by authorities on their habits, present another interesting possibility. The probable value of television in schools and its educational value generally, is also engaging attention. Travels, occupations, history, architecture, painting, sculpture, etc., etc. afford unlimited scope, while talks can be illustrated by still and moving pictures, maps, plans, charts and diagrams. This only a bare outline of the practically unlimited possibilities of television, as now developed, in the near future.

TELEVISION PROGRAMME.

The B.B.C. television programme from the Alexandra Palace will commence with three transmissions, the first from 3 to 4 p.m., the second from 6-15 to 7-15 p.m., and the last from 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. Receivers will be installed in different parts of London, in big stores, public and semi-public places, so that everybody can find out what television is like.

The principal aim of the first transmission will be to catch women, while they are shopping, the second will be designed for men and women together, after business hours, while the last hour will be the home hour.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Doubtless, says Colonel Hardinge, the public will be interested to learn how this has come about. In May 1934 His Majesty's Government appointed a Television Committee to consider the development of television and to advise the Postmaster General upon the relative merits of the several systems and the conditions under which many public services of television should be provided. This Committee examined a large number of witnesses and themselves investigated the system developed in Great Britain, America and Germany. Careful consideration of all the evidence before them led the Committee to conclude that the only system of television which would be of any entertainment value was one in which the degree of definition should not be less than 240 lines per picture with a minimum picture frequency of 25 per second or what is now known as 'High Definition.' As a result of these deliberations the Committee recommended that a complete high-definition television equipment be installed in the North of London and operated by the B.B.C. The Alexandra Palace Television Studio is the outcome of this recommendation.

Until quite recently, adds Colonel Hardinge, the success that had been achieved by Marconi engineers in this new field was a well-kept secret, which is only now revealed. Syed Mahboob Ali, Director of the Wireless Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government was present at a recent demonstration of the television system at Hayes, Middlesex.

RESTORED TO RADIO!

V. Mohamed Khan, the young pupil of Majid Khan of Indore and a well-known artiste who is once again to be heard on the radio. There are few instrumentalists of his artistic calibre and in him the radio fans would find a distinct acquisition to the musical programmes.

India And Her Specific Radio Problems

Work Of Allahabad And Calcutta University Referred To At London Meeting

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A number of distinguished scientists and radio research workers with Prof. E. V. Appleton as the guest of honour met recently at the invitation of Prof. S. K. Mitra at the Criterion Restaurant and discussed the necessity of the formation of a Radio Research Board for India. Speeches were made urging the desirability of establishing a body with functions similar to those of the Radio Research Boards of England, Australia and Canada. It was pointed out that if such a Board were formed in India to discuss her own local radio problems as well as problems of a fundamental nature connected with radio wave propagation it would undoubtedly be of help not only to India but to the international research work now being conducted in other countries.

RESEARCH ON RADIO

Amongst others the following were present: Prof. E. N. da C. Andrade, F.R.S., Prof. E. V. Appleton, F.R.S., Prof. S. Chapman, F.R.S., Sir Richard A. Gregory, Bart., F.R.S. (Editor "Nature"), Mr. L. W. Hayes, Prof. T. H. Laby, F.R.S., Prof. A. O. Rankine, F.R.S., Prof. O. W. Richardson, F.R.S., Prof. M. N. Saha, F.R.S., Sir Frank E. Smith, K.C.B., F.R.S., Mr. R. A. Watson Watt and Mr T. L. Eckersley.

Prof. S. K. Mitra said that researches on radio problems and on ionosphere were started at the University of Calcutta about ten years ago and much important and useful work had been done in spite of adverse circumstances. Recently the University of Allahabad had also started work in this direction but they were all keenly feeling the want of a co-ordinating body like the Radio Research Board of England. He urged the speedy formation of such a body in India and said that the work done by such a body would benefit not only India but the whole world.

INDIA'S OWN PROBLEM

Prof. E. V. Appleton said that India had its own radio problems, the solutions of which did not follow from work carried out in other parts of the world. It seemed to him that the formation of an Indian Radio Research Board, to encourage and extend radio investigations was necessary to make certain that facilities were adequate. A wonderful opportunity for serving science and the community was offered to such a Board and he felt sure that the opportunity would not be missed.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

Sir Frank Smith described at some length the work of the Radio Research Board. The policy of the Board, he said, was to obtain knowledge of a fundamental character, but, while its results were published for the benefit of the whole world, it could not be said that the information thus made available was all that was needed by the many countries of the world. If in the near future a research board or committee were formed in India to solve its own local problems it would undoubtedly be of help not only to India but to the international research work now being conducted in England and other countries.

WORK IN UNIVERSITIES

Sir Richard Gregory said that it was most desirable that the valuable work already carried on at the Universities of Calcutta and Allahabad should be supported and extended by the Government of India. If there were a Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in India, as there should be, a programme of radio research would have been initiated several years ago, instead of leaving such investigation to two or three men of science. It did not seem to be realised by people in power in India that every country had its own problems in regard to satisfactory transmission and reception of broadcasting and that those could only be solved by systematic studies of conditions in different parts of the country. There was a great future for broadcasting in India where at the present moment the number of registered listeners was only about 12 thousand, in a population of more than 350 millions.

Prof. A. S. Eve of the Radio Research Advisory Committee of Canada pointed out that in all great countries such as India and Canada there was the question of efficient broadcasting with due economy in stations and operations so as to serve maximum audience with minimum outlay. It was, therefore, desirable that every country should have a radio board so that engineers and physicists might combine in solving both theoretical and practical problems. In Canada the National Research Council had a Radio Advisory Committee the chief aim of which was to operate and connect the vast territories of Northern Canada.—Reuter.

BANKER SUES MINISTER

"Sensational Disclosures" Made In Kapurthala Court

KAPURTHALA, May 19.

An interesting civil suit is pending in the court of the local Sub-Judge, which has been brought by Har Sukh Rai, a Banker of Lahore, against Dewan Jermany Dass, late Household Minister, Kapurthala State for the payment of Rs. 5,000.

The Court room was packed when Dewan Jermany Dass personally appeared in the Court and gave his statement, making some sensational disclosures in respect of the motive behind this suit. He stated that the alleged document was a forged and false one. His signatures too as given in the document were forged.

Continuing, he stated that this false case had been brought against him to degrade him in the eyes of the public. The statement ran over 56 pages.—United Press.

RESTRAINT ORDER ON BAR ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

TANGIL, May 19.

Orders under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act have again been served on Mr. Naresh Chandra Dhar, Coal Merchant, son of Babu Lalit Chandra Dhar, pleader and secretary of the Bar Association, restraining his movements within certain limits with, permission to carry on his legitimate business. The conditions imposed upon him are that he shall not move beyond the limits of his usual residence between the hours of sunset and sunrise and shall have to report himself to the police daily.

About a year back, he was served with similar restrained orders for about six months.—United Press.

WEST BOUND AIR MAIL LEAVES KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 20.

The westbound Imperial Mail left for Croydon with five passengers at 10-5 a.m. The westbound airmail which left Calcutta, and Delhi on May 12 and Karachi on May 13 arrived at London on May 18.

(Continued From Col: 7)

world. It may be said that this is no more than Latin exuberance or the natural way of dictators, but that is little comfort for the rest of us, and it would not be the first time that a man has begun by saying things and ended by believing them.—"Manchester Guardian," Manchester.

Italy cannot but be regarded with amazement the efforts of the French Left-wingers to spoil the fruits of her splendid victory in East Africa.

Their hope that Paris and London would not allow the Italians to have more power in Abyssinia than France has in Morocco is futile and ridiculous. The history of the two countries is entirely different. It was by purely diplomatic methods that France was given the protectorate over Morocco and therefore it is only just that other Powers should have a say in the matter. The rule of Italy over Abyssinia, however, is the result of a single-handed, heroic campaign in which the Duce has received help from nobody. No meddling from abroad will be tolerated.— "Stampa," Roma.

There is no doubt about it—Italy is anxious to return to European affairs. Abyssinia is conquered and the pressure put upon the minds of the Duce and his counsellors has sufficiently eased to allow such a step.

Very wisely he has not left the League in spite of the Sanctions and this will prove of good service to him. There will be no difficulty about the return. Anyway, even the hitherto anti-Italian countries are anxious to shake Mussolini's outstretched hand to the world. This turn of events is of great importance for Europe as the reconstruction of the Stresa-front is the only means through which peace can be preserved.—"Petit Parisien," Paris.

WORLD REFLECTIONS

Comments On Current Events

(By Our London Correspondent)

The question of the future of the League would practically resolve itself if Italy, which remains a member, came to that body to seek from it the ratification of any plan for Abyssinia's future. Even after what has happened the future designed for a vast country is not a matter in which the world's interest can be denied.—"Daily Telegraph," London.

The New Emperor is heralded before the old one has abdicated. Let us hope that the announcement to the crowd in the Piazza Venezia does not conclude the diplomatic conversations about the future status of Abyssinia and that the Duce will seize an early opportunity of extricating us from the dilemma he has created. —"Morning Post," London.

The world which Mussolini's act heralds a naked return to

"The good old rule, the simple plan
That he should take who has the power
And he should keep who can."

That is the prospect which the League Council has to face. The only hope of escape from it lies in a firm and courageous reassertion by action as well as by word of the principles of which Signor Mussolini's announcement is an open and impudent defiance.

Mr. Eden's most enthusiastic champions have been those who, on other issues, can by no means be called Tory supporters. If that support has to be withdrawn now, it will not mean that they have deserted him, but only that he has deserted his principles.—"News Chronicle," London.

Rome 400 A.D. had two million citizens. To-day one million. The Empire of the Caesars contained 120,000,000 souls Mussolini's empire, including Abyssinia, 55,000,000. The eagles of old Rome perched over all Europe south of the Danube and west of the Rhine. Also Roman were Britain, the Ukraine, Turkey, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt and all the northern coasts of Africa. There were no other empires then, not this side of the world, anyway.—"Daily Express," London.

Sanctions are now becoming a reality inside Italy. Abandonment will be taken as proof of the impotence of Sanctions. Sanctions must be maintained because the end of the Abyssinian crisis cannot be seen yet. And it would be folly in its own interests, as well as the final betrayal of Abyssinia, if the League threw its only cards in before the hand was played out.—"Daily Herald", London.

The unpleasant reality which concerns us at the moment is that what happened in Abyssinia was a dress-rehearsal for Europe. And the one question we have to ask: Is there still time to avoid the main drama? Next week at Geneva, Italy, if she comes, will appear to a double role; as the most flagrant of the treaty-breakers, and as one of the Powers whose business it is to sit in judgment upon the latest broken treaty. Not a savoury situation for the League or the Locarno Powers to face. But the real business of the next week is with the present and still more with the future. What now?—"Time And Tide" (Weekly, London, May 9).

The task of the Council (League of Nations) will indeed be difficult. If they press for the continuance of sanctions they will be accused, even in this country, of boyish spite. Once sanctions have failed as a deterrent it would be folly to maintain them as a punishment. If they endeavour to save the face of the League by begging Italy to accept a mandate over Abyssinia in return for a Franco-British loan, they will be committing an act of hypocritical cynicism. Let us hope that Mr. Eden will himself adopt neither of these alternatives.

Surely the only dignified or constructive course is one of realism. The face of the League has been so blistered by mustard gas that it is past saving. Let us admit that Italy has conquered Abyssinia and smashed the Covenant. Let us openly avow that this incident, which is now past recall, has convinced Great Britain that the whole system on which the present Covenant is based is an insecure system. The liabilities of the existing League have now been proved to be so far in excess of their assets that confidence can only be restored by a complete scaling down of all irredeemable promises.

There must be a new Covenant based, not upon the desirable, but upon the practicable. Under such a new Charter countries would undertake no promises which they were unlikely to perform and security would become regional rather than collective. Only by returning to such realities can a new idealism be constructed.—"News Letter," Organ of the National Labour Party, London.

Signor Mussolini announced the annexation of Abyssinia without any reservations and promised that Italy would "defend it against anyone," but there were other and more startling touches. "Our shining sword" was at it again, though this time restricted to the comparatively harmless task of cutting knots. Far more alarming was "the appearance of the empire after fifteen centuries on the faithful hills of Rome."

Whether it was quite tactful at this moment to remind Britain and France (or should we say Gaul?) of the Roman Empire is another question, but it would at least be more reassuring if we knew how long it will be content to stay on the faithful hills of Rome. Signor Mussolini has recently said that "Italy is now a satisfied Power," and on Saturday (May 9) he proclaimed that the new Roman Empire would be "an empire of peace, because Italy wants peace for herself and for all." Yet this did not save Abyssinia from destruction and may not save some other country in twelve months' time unless Europe sets her house in order.

There may be room for two Emperors in Italy, but one is more than enough for the rest of the

(Continued in Col. 5).

A SAFE, SUSTAINING, WHOLESOME FOOD

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A WONDER CURE FOR ALL FORMS OF INSANITY.

Hysterical conditions in women, sudden mental disorders, resulting in violent outbursts, shouting, roaming aimlessly, running impatiently, long-standing silence, idiotic behaviour, incapacity to work, sleeplessness, disturbed sleep followed by ghastly nightmares, dislike for food, over-eating, attack of fainting fits (epilepsy), etc., etc., are analysed, the causes diagnosed and proper instructions and right remedy given to cure the diseases in the minimum period.

During my 30 years' experience thousands have been cured.

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Please write to us on:—

1. Symptoms of Disease.
2. Duration of Disease.
3. Sleep.
4. Food.
5. Motion.
6. Other diseases, if any, such as Cough, Asthma, Fever, Pain, Gonorrhoea, etc., etc.

Your name..... Sex....Married or not.....

Address ..... Age.....

Caste ..... Weight.....

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Latest Commercial News

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES DECLINE

Sequel To Favourable Weather News

Drought Relief In Eastern Belt | Chicago Wheat Decline On Favourable Crop Reports

SILVER AND GOLD DULL

CROSS RATE IMPROVE

BOMBAY, May 20.

London Exchanges opened with Sterling Dollar at 4.97 and then eased to 4.96 15/16 with very little variation thereafter.

Franc opened at 75.48 and continued practically steady with no wide movements.

NEW YORK DEPRESSED.

Cotton prices were depressed due to favourable weather coupled with signs of relief in Eastern section. Hedge and foreign selling further depressed their tendency

London silver prices declined slightly owing to sellers at fixed rate.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Wheat prices declined on liquidation influenced by favourable crop news

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, May 20.

Previous closing	10.48
To-day's opening	10.39
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	10.36
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, May 20.

Previous closing	5.75
To-day's opening	5.73
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.69
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 199-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 20.

New York cotton was depressed on prospects of favourable weather in western belt coupled with signs of relief in eastern section with result that prices showed declining tendency on hedge selling of new crops and foreign selling together with liquidation however at lower market offered better resistance and partially recovery was made.

Trading in October commenced at 10.39 i.e. nine points lower than previous closing prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and hedging with liquidation and outside selling but thereafter some trade buying and covering soon brought October to 10.42 although enquiry was not very aggressive.

Later New York Cotton October contract closed at 10.36—12 down.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 19.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.43/11.43) 11.38/11.38
October (10.52/10.47) 10.41/10.38
December (10.49/10.49) 10.38/10.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 20.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.26) 6.25
American July (6.08) 6.07
Egyptian May (8.87) 8.84
Egyptian July (8.65) 8.61

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 20.

Broach cotton which was quoted at Rs. 200-4 at 5-30 p.m. was being traded at Rs. 199-8 after the New York opening futures which were quoted at a loss of 9 points. Hence the tendency was bearish.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 19

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	44
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	32
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	67
Consolidated Gas	29
Columbia Gas	18
United Corporation	6
Int Tel and Tel	13
American Tel and Tel	159
Western Union Telg	76 1/4
New York Central	33 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	17
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	29
Union Pacific R R	123
Northern Pacific Railway	27
Bethelehem Steel	49
United States Steel	56
Amr Water Works Com	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 1/2
Kennecott Copper	36
General Motor	60 1/2
Kelvinator	19
Sperry Corp	17
Westinghouse Airbrake	37
Int Cement	45
St Oil of N J	57
Atlantic Refining	28
Socony	12 1/2
Chase Bank	35 1/2
National City Bank	30 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	45 1/4
Montgomery Ward	40
Amr Encaustic tiling	4

Market entirely professional, inactive and lower all round. Kennecott Copper has declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents.

Total business: 1 million.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 20.

Previous closing	4.97 1/32
To-day's opening	4.96 31/32
To-day's closing	4.97 1/16

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 20.

Previous closing	4.97 1/8
To-day's opening	4.97
To-day's closing	4.97 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, May 20.

Previous closing	75.48
To-day's opening	75.48
To-day's closing	75.51

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON SILVER

London, May 20.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	(20 1/2)	20 5/16
Forward	(20 1/2)	20 3/8

The market was quiet steady.
London gold (£6-19-11) £6-19-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, May 20.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 20
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.70 1/8) 5.70
New York on Bombay (37.57) 37.52
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (63.25) 63.31
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 20.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 50/13, 50/13 and 50/14 market came under selling pressure influenced by discouraging outside cables while easier London advices further eased rates closed quiet 50/8, 50/8 and 50/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10, 34/10/3 and 34/10/3 there was practically nothing doing owing to steadiness of foreign exchanges with traders little disposed to enter into fresh commitments closed steady at Rs. 34/10, 34/10/3 and 34/10/3.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 20

Java ready	13	8	6
April June shipment	4	3	3
July September shipment	4	2	9
Kesar ready	13	7	0
Saraya ready	13	4	6

NEY YORK SUGAR

New York, May 19

July	2.87—02
September	2.83—
December	2.81—
January	2.62+01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 19

May	7½d.
July	70 3/4d.
October	69d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 19

May	dol. 0.92	1/2
July	dol.	0.85
September	dol. 0.84	1/2

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 20.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet July at 70 3/4 October 69 trading was quiet and listless in absence of any encouraging foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 20.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.91 3/4. Prices declined on scattered liquidation and commission house selling influenced by favourable crop prospects in southwest.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 20.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£200 1/4 buyers £200 1/2 £198 1/4 buyers 198 1/2 sellers.
Lead (£15 5/16 buyers) £15 3/8 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£41) £40 1/2 to £41
Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (£7 3/8 paid and buyers) £7 5/16 buyers £7 1/2 paid and sellers.
Forward (£7 7/16) £7 9/16 paid buyer

SILVER CABLES

London, May 20.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

London, May 20.

Markets very quiet there were sellers at fix rate. Buyer at 1/16 under the fix rate.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-4 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 3/4) 2-3 9/16 paid buyers) £13 11/16 sellers.

JUTE

New Crop April May (£18 13/16 sellers) £18 9/16
Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April May (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 9/16 paid buyers) £13 11/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery

Bombay, May 20.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	3	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	3	0
Sept. 1936 Delivery.			
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	6	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	6	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	6	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	6	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	4	6	3
Wheat September	4	6	3
Linseed May	7	3	0
Linseed September	7	6	3

The tone was quiet.

JUTES STEADY AND UNCHANGED

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged and only limited business was put through. In coals, the undertone continued very steady. Bengals showed appreciation of 4 over last rate and Amalgamated done upto 20/4. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government Securities opened firm but closed slightly easier. The following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities:—Three per cent Government Paper 89/12 small lot; three and a half per cent Government Paper 98/13; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/15; four per cent loan 1943 111/11; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/2; five per cent loan 1939/44 109/8; five per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 115/8 small odd lot; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/6.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 129/8.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar 62/12; Howrah Amta 124.

Coals:—Bengal 272 small lots; Amalgamated 20/4; Burrakur 11/4; New Manbhoom 64; New Terturya 1/14; Talcher 1/5.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 380; Chamdany 157 small lots; Gourepore 560 small odd lot; do pref 132/8 ex div; Kamarhatty 477; do pref. 136; Kinnison 356; National 22/1 small lot; Standard 279/8 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/10; Bengal Iron 5/1; Indian Iron and Steel 9/2; Marshalls and Sons annas 13; British India Corporation ordy 3/7; do pref 145; Midnapore Zemindary 69.

Sugars:—Nawabgunj 177/8; Raza 17.

Teas:—Dufflaughur 13/2; Patrakola pref. 132.

Debentures:—Five and half per cent 1951/42 Chowringhee property 101/12; five and a half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property 101/12 small lots.—A. P.

Extremely Small Interest On The London Stock Exchange

SHELL AND ROYAL DIVIDENDS DISCOUNTED

RUBBERS EASIER

Little Support In Wall Street | Industrials Show Better Tone

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 20.

Stock Exchange eagerly awaited shell and royal dutch dividends 17 1/2 and 10 1/2 respectively compared with 12 1/2 and 7 1/2 last year proved largely discounted.

Elsewhere interest extremely small and moderate selling consequently tended to have exaggerated effect.

Rubbers were easier.

Cable and wireless reflected disappointing traffic index.

Wall Street had scattered support. Industrials showed improved undertone.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 20.

3 1/2 per cent Sterling closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday May 5 £97 3/4
Wednesday May 6 £97 3/4
Friday, May 8 £97 7/8
Monday, May 11 £97 7/8
Tuesday, May 12 £97 7/8
Wednesday, May 13, £97 3/8
Thursday, May 14 £97 3/8
Friday, May 15 £97 3/8
Monday May 18
Tuesday, May 19 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 20.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97 and then eased to 4.96 15/16 with very little variation thereafter franc opened at 75.48 and continued practically steady with no wide movements.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £107 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £117 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8) £106
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-6) 20
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 3/4
Hydro Electric (£7 3/8) £7 1/4
Musical Industries (25-6) 25-1 1/2
Pinchin Johnson (45-9) 46-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-1 1/2) 38-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolseworth New Ford (129-4 1/2) 129-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£88 1/2) £88 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (35-6) 35-1 1/2
University Ordinary (32-3) 32
Ford Motors (30-9) 30-4 1/2
Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 5/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 124-4 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-1 1/2) 158-9
P and O S N Company Defd (20) 19-6
Distillers (103-3) 102-9
Bred and Dyers (7-6) 7-10 1/2
British Celanese (11-0) 11
J and P Coates Ordinary (52-9) 51-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (43-9) 45-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7) 6-4 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (25-9) 23
Inter Nickels (£46 1/2) £45 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (7/9) 7/3
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 20.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (101 3/4) £101 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 1/2) £115
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 3/8) £114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/8) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £115 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 20
Donarg Tea (44-4 1/2) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (28-8) 28-6)

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-7 1/2) 29-3
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 25-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 30-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 7/8) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (65-6) 65
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/4) £14 5/8
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 5/8
Moddar New (£50-7 1/2) £50
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (£9 1/3) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-1 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (93-9) 93-7 1/2
Burma Oil (96-3) 95-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (26-6) 26-10 1/2
Shell Transport (98-9) 98-9
Royal Dutch (£34 7/8) £35 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 1/4) £48 1/2
L M Ford (£23 7/8) £23 1/2
L N E R Def (£5 5/8) £5 3/8
Southern Dutch (£23 3/8) £23 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £137
London Board G Stock £(102 1/2) £103

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 20.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 61 7/8) 60 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33-1 1/2) 32 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 57 3/8) dol 55 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 121) unquoted.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 15th day of May 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	24,39,33,000
Notes in circulation	170,70,54,000
Total Notes issued	195,09,87,000
Total Liabilities	195,09,87,000

ASSETS.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	68,31,71,000
Total of A	112,73,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	58,92,89,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	23,43,10,000
Total Assets	195,09,87,000
Ratio of Total of A to 57.786 per cent.	Liabilities:

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 15th day of May 1936.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government**	7,23,10,000
(b) Banks	33,19,77,000
(c) Others	39,17,000
Bills Payable	6,54,000
Other Liabilities	64,16,000
Rupees	51,52,74,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes	24,39,33,000
Rupee Coin	8,32,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,24,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	2,63,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Govt. of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	15,56,94,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	6,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,50,000
Investments	4,91,29,000
Other Assets	50,49,000
Rupees	51,52,74,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

**Includes £38,400 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s 6d to the rupee.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 19-5-36	6814000	4238000
Receipts yesterday 19-5-36	10000	2000
Exports to date 19-5-36	5615000	4259000
Stock at Ports 15-5-36	1734000	1822000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-5-36	1690000	343000
Stock at Liverpool 15-5-36	708000	705000
Visible Supply 15-5-36	4627000	4496000
Quantity in sight 15-5-36	1176000	7676000
Quantity out of sight 15-5-36	10246000	8498000

REPLACE GENEVA! AVE GENEVA!

(Continued from Page 6)

never have been an Abyssinian problem. Whether America will ever become a member of the League is extremely doubtful. In recent times the Americans have, very wisely, returned to Munroe Doctrine, and that doctrine forbids political commitments in Europe. But even without the U. S. A. the new League may be a success provided it includes the other six "Great Powers." In any event it is as certain as the sun that it will be an even greater farce than the last if it does not.

Sanctions

II. "Sanctions are slow in action and lose a great deal of their force unless they can be supported by the ultimate sanction, which is blockade, or force," says Mr. Baldwin, the British Prime Minister. It may be submitted with conviction that this is positively and emphatically not the whole truth. Blockade, if effective, or force, if adequate, can indeed achieve miracles, but 'non sequitur' that the oil sanction would not have saved Abyssinia. Because a greater force achieves the end it does not follow that a smaller one will not. The fact that the closing of the Suez Canal would have saved Abyssinia does not imply that the oil sanction could not have prevented Italy continuing the war. Apart from proving that sanctions are ineffective unless backed by blockade and force, recent events have merely brought home the fact that, in Abyssinia's case, sanctions were not really put into force at all. The experiment proves two things very clearly. First that there is no lurking or inherent magic in the word 'sanction'; in other words, like their brother blockade, sanctions, to be sanctions, must 'be' sanction, and that is all there is to it. Secondly when the League says 'sanctions' it must mean 'sanctions' and not 'conciliation' or 'Committee of Thirteen', the alternatives of sanctions and conciliation must be mutually exclusive. Once the League has made its choice, for sanctions, it must enforce them earnestly and wholeheartedly and wait for its victim to do the vociferating about 'Conciliation' and 'Armistice.'

III. So far speed has never been a League virtue and the recent Turkish Note rightly points out that the present machinery for Collective Security is "to slow in coming into operation and delayed decisions are likely, in most cases, to cause the advantage of international action to be lost." Some experiment for speeding up procedure is, of course, essential, particularly in regard to committees; but mere mechanical devices are of doubtful utility in the absence of an honest will to employ them. Honest speaking and prompt decisions are inseparable bed-fellows. Unless and until League members learn to call a spade a "spade," instead of by its more fashionable and nebulous appellations, no decisions of any consequence will ever emerge in time for its own purpose.

The Council

IV. The Council, as at present constituted, is notoriously unwieldy. It moves with solemnity and pomp and leans more towards dignity than efficiency. It is consequently forced, for considerations of speed, to resort to committees which, promptly though unintentionally, set about defeating their own purpose in their desire for comprehensiveness. The remedy is obviously a smaller or inner Council in the nature of a cabinet and the minimum resort to committees; above all, committees when necessary, must really be committees and not the Council itself masquerading under fancy titles, such as "Committee of Thirteen," "The Committee of Eighteen," etc.

V. Perhaps the greatest practical hindrance to League action of any sort in the past has been the Unanimity Rule. Without universal approval no serious League action is possible. The consequent futility of League discussions is obvious. Even one dissentient voice in the Assembly suffices to reduce its most constructive proposals to the level of mere paper projects. On the other hand it is clear, for obvious reasons, that the rule cannot be scrapped bodily. A compromise is essential; and where exactly the actual line between "Unanimity Subjects" and "Majority Subjects" is to be drawn, or how large that majority is to be, are questions best answered by League members themselves.

VI. Article XIX, which provides for the reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable in view of changed circumstances, and which may endanger peace has so far been little used. Had greater use been made of it in the last seventeen years, possibly world peace would have been less of a chimera to-day than it actually is.

Such, then, are the procedural and constitutional shortcomings of the present League. It is to be hoped that with their removal the way will be clear for the new League to be a more imposing and representative body, which will speak with authority and act with speed in furthering its mission of peace. But no mere procedural and structural alterations can ensure its success unless the methods of Diplomacy, which are so out of place at Geneva, are replaced by the methods of Truth. Frankness in declarations of policy and earnestness in the desire to maintain the Covenant will do much to advance the cause of peace: and willingness to uphold its principles, in the last resort with arms, will go far towards eradicating the menace of war.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 20.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Begum of 3656 reg. tons, Capt. W. J. Williams arrived from Bhavnagar and Verawal with cargo of ghee.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Mount Dirfys of 3217 reg. tons, Capt. M. Macris arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, and Coast Ports with cargo of rice.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalaratna of 2326 reg. tons Capt. E. W. Courtney arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Coast Ports and Calicut with General cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Golden Gate of 2950 reg. tons Capt. J. Fagerland arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo, and Coast Ports with cargo of rice.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. China Maru of 4266 reg. tons, Capt. B. Bedeyoshi arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore, and Colombo with general cargo.

P. and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Mirzapore of 4135 reg. tons Capt. W. E. L. S. Pocock arrived from Nagoya via Japan Ports, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang Colombo with general cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Skuld of 649 reg. tons, Capt. O. Jacobsen arrived from Bangkok via Sabang and Colombo with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Barjora of 1908 reg. tons Capt. J. L. Ruddiman sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Mayebashi Maru of 4321 reg. tons Capt. H. Taguchi sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Mantai Maru of 4259 reg. tons, Capt. H. Maruyama sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edwards' s.s. Falkenfels of 3852 reg. tons, Capt. J. Biet sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen with local and same bottom cargo and passengers.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Goalpara of 3216 reg. tons, Capt. N. Jameson sailed for Quilon via Mangalore with local cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Garbeta of 3204 reg. tons Capt. L. E. Heath sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

The following steamers entered for loading on 20-5-36.

S S City of Venice (K N & Co.) for Europe Ports via Karachi.
S S Mirzapore (M M & Co.) for China Japan Ports via Karachi.
S S Mooltan (M M & Co.) for Australian Ports via Colombo.
S S Bamora (M M & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S S Vita (M M & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S S Clan Macvicar (J F & Co.) for Bhavnagar, Navlakhi Marmagoa and Cochin.

SPOT COTTON POSITION FIRM

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following London air mail news:—

The market has continued on the quiet side. Prices have remained steady in spite of the fact that good rains have fallen over most part of the cotton belt. The tightness of the spot position continues, with consumers having to pay the prices set by the Pool for releasing spot cotton.

Consumption of American cotton continues to improve, the latest report being that the Government holdings will be reduced by approximately two million bales by the end of this season. This in itself, we consider, be a very 'bullish' position and we repeat that new crops at such a big discount under the present spot prices, appear reasonable.

The October Straddle at 140 points appears to us to be a little wide, but one must not forget that October in New York will be a new crop month, whilst over here unless prices advance materially, they will be on the same basis as the old crop positions.

Hedge Selling In New Crop Cotton

Favourable Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

SMALL MARKET WITH COVERING BY SHORTS

Acreage Increase 11 To 15 Per Cent.

BOMBAY, May 20.

On Tuesday the New York cotton market advanced during the early part of the day on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on favourable weather over the cotton belt. Towards the close prices advanced partially on covering. There was a marked absence of any important business and the session was dull.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 3 points with October 10.52 on higher Liverpool advices. Under the influences of favourable weather reports there was increased hedge selling in new crop months which resulted in a decline of 10 points from the opening level and October was quoted 10.42 which was the lowest level for the day reacted during the early part of the afternoon. Towards the close there was some short covering which improved prices and the market closed at a net rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.72c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.70c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open unchanged but the market opened very steady at a rise of 3 points with October 5.75. There was trade calling and local covering with offerings light; Later on trade calling met with straddle selling and hedging. The market closed at a net rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.61d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures advanced 2 points with May 5.10 and July 5.05.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a restricted turnover. Sakels closed one to two points up while Uppers gained one to three points.

The Alexandria cotton market was steady and Sakels closed one point up to five points down. Ashmouni section was steady and gained 8 points.

CROP SITUATION

On the moment the market entirely depends upon crop conditions and the following report by Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., dated New York May 4. will be found interesting.

Reports from correspondents indicate that they expect a total acreage to be planted to cotton this year of 32,517,000 acres, or lightly less than indicated a month ago when our reports indicated a total of 32,993,000 acres

ACREAGE INCREASE

Present indications show intentions to increase the cotton acreage 15.6 per cent. from 27,870,000 acres planted last year.

There is a smaller percentage of the crop chopped out than for several years, and according to our estimates 39 per cent of the intended acreage has been planted compared with 51 per cent up to the same date a year ago.

The delay in planting is attributed to the drought in the western belt, and cold weather in many parts of the eastern central belts. There was considerable cotton replanted in the central belt. Moisture conditions in the central belt are ample, and rains are excessive in the eastern belt. In the three states of Texas, Oklohoma and Arkansas, there is a decided lack of moisture.

WEATHER CONDITION

Despite showers during April in these drought areas, the records of the last four months tells a most dramatic tale. Never in the history of the country has moisture averaged as small as it has in Oklahoma, and in Arkansas there are many parts of the state where rain is needed to bring up the cotton to a stand. Much of south Texas received ample moisture, and there has been enough moisture in central, west central, and portions of northwest Texas to bring up cotton. It is extremely doubtful, however, that an average yield per acre can be obtained in the western belt.

In answer to an inquiry "What percentage or the farmers in your neighbourhood will subscribe to the soil conservation plans" the average for the entire belt is 79 per cent. There is general disposition to turn drought areas over to soil conservation.

The weather during the next two months will determine to a major extent the start of the new crop. It is during this period that seeds germinate, stands are chopped out, and roots are started. A wet May and June is usually conducive of lateral roots, leafy plants, and low yields per acre. A dry warm May and June gives a good tap root and also helps check boll weevil multiplication.

INTENTIONS TO PLANT

The following tabulation shows the acreage that correspondents expect to be planted to cotton irrespective of what soil conservation plans return to the grower, compared with intentions indicated a month previous, and also the planted acreage in 1935 and 1934.

UNITED STATES

Intentions April 25, 1936 32,517; Intentions March 25, 1936 32,993; 1935 27,872; 1934 27,883.

PERCENTAGE OF COTTON ACREAGE PLANTED

Reports from correspondents show the average percentage of intended acreage to cotton that has already been planted, compared with reports from same correspondents a year ago.

UNITED STATES

Percent planted 1936 39; Percent planted 1935 51.

RAINFALL RECORDS

During the month of April all states in the cotton belt had less than normal rainfall except in Carolinas and Georgia. The most severe drought exists in the southwestern states, and the amount of moisture increases as one comes eastward. However, the section that usually produces the bulk of the cotton crop is in a most serious state, and unless rainfall occurs shortly, the chances of obtaining the average yield per acre will become more remote. The crop promise will be closely tied up with the weather during the next few months. The May and June rainfall records are of vast importance in the central and eastern belts, as a wet planting season would cause a most serious situation.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 10.52 plus 03 (10 a.m.).

N. Y. October lowest 10.42—07 (1-24 p.m.).

Liverpool October highest 5.75 plus 03.

Liverpool October lowest 5.74 plus 02.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Between midnight and daylight, light to moderate rainfall in Texas. Heavy rains in Central Belt. Weather cooler.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Dull trading market. Crop outlook appears satisfactory except in extreme East. Acreage ideas range from 11 to 15 per cent increase. Looks like continuation of narrow fluctuations for the time being.

New York: Hedge selling in new crop months. Rains in Western belt.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 19.

July	11.41+.01
October	10.48—.01
December	10.44—.02
January	10.44—.02
March	10.47—.01
Middling Spot	9.02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 19.

May	11.66+.03
July	11.34
October	10.43—.0-
Middling Spot	11.70

New York 10-55 a.m.:

July	11.41
October	10.49
December	10.46

Noon Call:—

July	11.41
October	10.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 19.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's exports to Continent	15,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 19.

May	8.87
July	8.64
October	8.56
November	8.45
January	8.35
March	8.30
May	8.23
Middling Spot	8.02

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 20

Following a small decline in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 201 and declined to Rs. 200/2 under scattered selling. Business was slow and the tone of the market was dull with a marked absence of any important business.

Liverpool market opened quiet at a decline of one point but the local market remained quietly steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 201/8. The market finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	199 12 0
Broach J/A	200 4 0
New Broach A/M	197 4 0
Oomra May	189 0 0
Oomra July	186 4 0
New Oomra D/J	178 8 0
Bengal May	160 12 0
Bengal July	157 8 0
New Bengal D/J	144 8 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, May 20

	To-day	Total
Broach	2400	3850
Bengal	nil	700
Oomra	50	456

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 20

	Extar	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	173	169	164	161	
Punjab	...	173	169	164	161	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	200	197	194	190	...	
C P No. 1	210	207	204	200	...	
C P No. 2	205	202	199	195	...	
Broach No. 2	...	209	206	203	199	
Punjab-Ame	...	220	217	214	210	
Surat	...	245	242	239	235	
Rajpipla	...	242	239	236	232	
Navsari	...	251	248	245	241	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 20.

126 Anundilal Poddar Botad Old 163
65 NarshiNagshi Rotak 165 1/4
300 Langli and Co. Pusad 4 on
50 Mithabhai Nathoo Morbi Old 175 1/2
100 Langli and Co. Dhuri 43/4 on
32 Jamnadas Parbhudas Broach Old 140
41 Langli and Co. Nandgaon 155 1/2
100 Langli and Co. Laherigaga 5 on
150 Langli Dhuri 5 on
100 Langli and Co. Dhuri 5 on
100 Langli Dhuri 5 on
51 K. Devchand Arvi 9 on
60 Dhanraj Mill Wadnagar 203

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 20

Bengal Superfine	166/165
Bengal Fine	164/165
Bengal F G	161/162
C P 1 Fine	204/205
C P 2 Fine	198/199
Arvi Fine	199/200
Ellichpur Fine	197/198
Berar Fine	192/193
Khamgaon Fine	193/194
Mulkapur Fine	189/192
Khandesh Fine	184/187
Jalna/Sailu Fine	184/187
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	194/196
Mathia Fine	179/182
Broach Fine	205/210
Dhollera	200/205
Punjab/American	205/215
Sind-American	205/215
Cambodia	260/262
Compta	220/225
Westerns	195/205
Miraj	205/207
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	233/236
Surat	238/240
Navsari	252/255
Kampala	326/327
Busoga	325/326
Manza	305/310

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 20

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year Since 1st Sept
Khandesh	736	289,720
Central India	307	257,383
Barsi and Nagar	742	158,278
Hyderabad Gaorani	271	37,362
Berar	1,128	324,392
Central Provinces	163	87,963
Total Oomras	3,347	1,155,098
Dholera	599	164,536
N.-W. Provinces	...	61,712
Rajputana	1,230	78,777
Sind-Punjab	583	446,471
Broach	742	365,669
Coompta and Dharwar	2,152	51,544
Westerns-Northerns	500	32,957
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	12,713
Persian	1	9
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	109	176,935
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	8,283	2,570,385

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 14th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	920	414,976
Japan and China	4,939	1,052,737
Coast Ports	1,050	31,439
Up-country by Rail	...	157,565
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	58,919
Total	6,909	1,715,636

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, May 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-1/4.

DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

Bombay, May 20.

A cable received here states that rains are urgently needed in Australia for the wheat crop.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 20

The local silver market ruled quiet to-day with scattered selling. The market opened at Rs. 50/12 and later prices declined to Rs. 50/9. There was a marked absence of any buying. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited business. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready gold	34 10 3
Jeth delivery	34 10 3
Ashad delivery	34 10 0
Ready silver	50 9 0
Jeth delivery	50 9 0
Ashad delivery	50 11 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 19.

Spot	20-1/2
Forward	20-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-19-11.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 19.

	£
Copper Braziers	50-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	13-1/4
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	199-3/4
Yellow Metal	40
Corrugated sheet, 24 gauge	12-3/4

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Local thunder showers.
Central: Local showers.
Western: Partly cloudy. In Oklahoma generally fair.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, May 20

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36 11 3
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£36 12 6
Standard copper 3 months	£36 17 6
Electrolytic copper	£41 5 0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33 0 0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39 0 0

Tone: Steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 17th May	7,656
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,561,122
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,057,809
Increase	503,313

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 120 October 142 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 201/8 Liverpool July 6.09 Rs. 63 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 199; Liverpool May 5.64 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 201/8 New York July 11.41 Rs. 53 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/32

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 199 New York March 10.47 Rs. 35 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/32

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 19

Broach A/M opening 201; highest 201; lowest 201; closing 201

Broach J/A opening 201 3/4; highest 202; lowest 201 3/4; closing 202

Broach A/M 1937 opening 199 3/4; highest 200; lowest 199 1/2; closing 199 1/2

Oomra May opening 189 1/2; highest 190; lowest 189 1/2; closing 190

Oomra July opening 187 1/4; highest 187 1/4; lowest 187 1/4; closing 187 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 181 1/2; highest 181 1/2; lowest 181; closing 181

Bengal May opening 160 3/4; highest 161; lowest 160 3/4; closing 161

Bengal July opening 158; highest 158; lowest 157 3/4 closing 157 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 145 1/2; highest 145 1/2; lowest 145 1/2; closing 145 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 1 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 5 3/4

Tejimandi for Borach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24 1/2

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 19.

May	6.27+.05
June	6.19+.03
July	6.09+.04
August	5.95+.03
September	5.84+.03
October	5.75+.03
November	5.66+.03
December	5.66+.03
January	5.65+.03
February	5.64+.02
March	5.64+.02
April	5.64+.02
Middling Spot	6.61+.03
10-12 A.M. Quotations:	
July	6.68
October	5.75

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 19.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., June sellers 24/6.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., June-Aug. sellers 24/3-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 24/6.

Linseed Oil, naked London per lb., sellers 7-7/16.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 20

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 5/8
Banks selling T T	267 5/8
Banks buying T T	265 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	567
Banks buying T T	577
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 19th instant	4.97 1/32
Japan/London 20th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 20th instant	7.31
Hongkong/London 20th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 20th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 19th instant	75.48
London/Belgium 19th instant	29.38 1/2
London/Switzerland 19th instant	15.37 1/2
London/Berlin 19th instant	12.34
London Stockholm 19th instant	19.39 1/4
London New York 19th instant	4.97 1/16
London Amsterdam 19th instant	7.35 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Easy	
Gold	
18th instant	£7-0-1
19th instant	£6-19-11
Silver London Ready	
18th instant	20 9/16
19th instant	20 1/2
Silver London Forward	
18th instant	20 5/8
19th instant	20 1/2
Silver New York Ready	
18th instant	45 5/8
19th instant	45 3/8
London Discounts 3 mos	
18th instant	9/16 p.c.
19th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
18th instant	5/8 p.c.
19th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 20th May 1936, all tenders for sterling were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 27th May 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 15th May 1936 was £125,000.

EXCHANGES.

London, May 19.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	4.97-1/16
Paris	75.48
Berlin	12.34
Madrid	36.40
Amsterdam	7.35-3/4
Brussels	29.38-3/4
Milan	63.31
Berne	15.37-1/2
Prague	119.87

SEEDS.

London, May 19.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers £10-15-0.

Linseed Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, May-June sellers £12-7-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, May-June sellers £12-16-3.

Rapeseed, Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, May-June sellers £12-8-9.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, May-June sellers £12-2-6.

OSAKA SAMPIN.

Osaka, May 20.

May, (196.20)	195.50—70
Aug., (196.40)	195.80—60
October, (195.90)	195.60—30

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London May 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., May-June sellers 6/9.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., May-June sellers 6/6.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., May-June sellers 6/6.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 19.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.10
Fine (Good staple)	525
Superfine (Good staple)	5.40
OOMRA+	
Fine (No. 1. staple)	5.12
Superfine (No. 1 stape)	5.27
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.42
BENGAL,—	
Good	4.14
Fully Good	4.24
Fine	4.36
SCINDE,—	
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.57
Superfine	4.69

LONDON RUBBER.

London May 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed

Tata Powers Look Up

STEEL SHARES DULL

Absence Of Business

BOMBAY, May 20.

The local Share Bazar was quiet but steady with a marked absence of any important business.

Tata Iron & Steel shares opened steady but soon declined few points on scattered liquidation but later prices rallied on covering by ring operators.

The only active spot was Tata Power shares which looked up on professional support and some covering.

On the whole the session was dull as there was less inclination to operate as business for the next Settlement is to begin from to-morrow.

At the moment we see no reason for any run-away market and think it safe to have no short interest and prefer to await lower level for a considerable stand.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay May 20.

100	Ahm. Advance	271 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	693 12
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 10
100	Central India	226 4
100	Colaba	118 12
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	100 10
100	Gokak	160 10
1000	Hindustan	1575 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	196 14
250	Laxmi	581 4
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	705 0
250	Modern	45 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	112 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1,980 0
50	Simplex	65 10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 20

Century 165/10
Bombay Dyeing 692 695 691 693
Kohinoor 196 195 196
Central India 228 226 227 226
New Great 112 111 112/8
Simplex 66 65
Swadeshi 160 161 160
Bundi 36/12 36/14
I Cement 482 481 485 483
Punjab 27/2 27 27/1 27
Shahabad 487 491 490 491
Andhra 1581 1576 1581 1580 1582
Tata Hydro 163/2 163/7
Tata Power 1542 1537 1547 1543 1556 1555
Tram Ord 154/6 154/11
T Steel Defd 622 617 625 618 622 618
T Steel Ord 162/8 163 162/8 163/4 162/12
Tata Steel 2nd pref 167 166/12
Bellapur 173 173/2
B Steam 286 285
B Burma 398 401 397 401 399/6

100	Swadeshi	160 0
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1170 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	108 4
25-50	Central	33 8
500	Imperial	1542 8
125-500	Im. Conty	383 12
50-100	India	129 8
100	Reserve Bank	131 8
5	Union	5 12
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	36 14
70	Gwalior	123 12
160	Indian	483 12
40	Katni Def.	2,330 0
100	Katni Ord.	388 12
10	Okha	273 12
10	Punjab	27 0
100	Shahabad	491 14
70	United	140 12
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	41 10
200	Oriental	4835 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
100	Andhra Valley	1,581 4
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	154 11
100	Bombay Suburban	176 4
10	Broacn	11 12
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	255 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	163 7
1000	Tata Power	1555 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	892 8
100	C. Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	81 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500	Tapty Valley	785 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	35 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	618 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	162 12
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	205 0
100	Khatau	61 4
50	Belapur	173 12
250	Bombay Steam	285 0
125	Bombay Burma	399 6
50	Bombay Burma Con.	142 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-11-9
50	Bombay Telephone	111 4
100	Indian Bleaching	112 8
100	Indian Radio	501 14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	490 0
1000	Port Canning	572 8
15	Scindia	16 10
80	Premier Construction	80 4
75	Tata Oil	15 8
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1440 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	299 6
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	XD. 510 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	154 6
7	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 20

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 99/0/0
3 per cent 1941 105
3 per cent 1951/54 105
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/15
4 per cent 1943 111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 115
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1965 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 109
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/4

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/2 and declined to Rs. 98/15 to close as above. The undertone was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 19

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1940/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 19.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. nominal	73
Indian Stock 3 p.c., 1948 or later	85-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	97-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2, p.c. 1950-56	115
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	85-1/2
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	107-3/4
War Loan, 3-1/2 p.c., 1952	106
Funding Loan, 4 p.c., 1960-69	117-3/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	115-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	14-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	195-1/2
National Bank of India	44-1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	10-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 19.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1/2 per cent.

PRODUCE.

London May 19.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels May sellers 30/9.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1936

Fundamentals Of Communal Problem

President Jawaharlal Speaks To Conciliation Group

The following is the second instalment of the speech made by Jawaharlal Nehru before the members of the Indian Conciliation Group at the "Friends House" London, on February, 4th last. The first instalment appeared in our issue of Saturday last:—

(4) With regard to the fourth question: "How far is the communal problem due to economic causes?" this question perhaps is not properly framed (I am partly responsible for that), in the sense that the communal question is not fundamentally due to economic causes. It has an economic background which often influences it, but it is due much more to political causes. It is not due at all to religious causes; I should like you to remember that. Religious hostility or antagonism has very little to do with the communal question. It has something to do with the communal question in that there is a slight background of religious hostility which has in the past sometimes given rise to conflict and sometimes to broken heads, in the case of processions and so forth, but the present communal question is not a religious one, although sometimes it exploits religious sentiment and there is trouble.

It is a political question of the upper middle classes which has arisen partly because of the attempts of the British Government to weaken the national movement and partly because of the prospect of political power coming into India and the upper classes desiring to share in the spoils of office. It is to this extent economic, that the Mohammedans, the Moslems, are on the whole the poorer community as compared with the Hindus. Sometimes you find, that the creditors are the Hindus and the debtors the Mohammadans; sometimes the landlords are Hindus and the tenants are Mohammadans. Of course, the Hindus are tenants also, and they form the majority of the population. It sometime happens that a conflict really between a money lender and his debtors or between a landlord and his tenants, but is is reported in the Press and it assumes importance as a communal conflict between Hindus and Mohammedans

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Fundamentally this communal problem is a problem of the conflict between the members of the upper middle class, Hindus and Moslems, for jobs and power under the new Constitution. It does not affect the masses at all. Not a single communal demand has the least reference to any economic issues in India or has the least reference to the masses. If you examine the communal demands you will see that they refer only to seats in the Legislature or to various kinds of jobs which might be going in the future.

(5) The next question is: "What alternative method would you use for dealing with the situation on the North West Frontier? And similarly for the situation in Bengal?" Briefly put, the alternative method I would suggest is the method of conciliation plus some kind of effort to deal with the problem on economic lines, because fundamentally the difficulty of the frontier men is scarcity. They live in a hard country on the mountain sides, and they come down in search of food and loot. Personally I do not think the frontier problem is very difficult of solution. If a proper and friendly approach is made, I think it ought to be solved fairly easily. As a matter of fact, my own impression is that a similar—not exactly the same but a similar—problem was faced in the nineteenth century by the Russian Government, that is to say, the old Tsarist Government, because their frontier was fairly near and they had to deal with more or less the same type of people.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

So far as I know, they never had any great difficulty in dealing with them; certainly they did not have the amount of difficulty that the British Government has had for a hundred years or so. If one thing is obvious it is this, that the British Government's frontier policy has been a dismal and total failure. If they are unable to settle the frontier question after having dealt with it for generations, having had every year, or every other year, a military expedition, obviously there is something wanting in their policy. The Tsarist Government never had to face all the difficulties which the British Government has to face; the reason being, I think, that the Tsarist Government made it possible for the frontier men to lead a more normal life; they tried to colonise them, to settle them on the land.

I am only putting this forward as a suggestion; I do not know enough about the matter to state definitely why the Tsarist Government did not have the same difficulty that the British Government has in dealing with the frontier men. Anyhow, the population involved is not large, and it should not be difficult to deal with them on economic lines, so that this economic urge might disappear. For the rest, obviously the approach must be friendly and not like the recent approach of the Italian in Abyssinia. That kind of approach has failed completely. The frontier men are very brave people; they do not very much care whether they live or die, but they do not like to be dominated. They are freedom-loving people, as mountain people often are, and the British Government has not been able to subdue them permanently. It can conquer them from time to time but it cannot subdue them.

MAHATMA N. W. F. P.

With regard to a friendly approach, for years past Mr. Gandhi has been invited by the frontier people to go to them. I believe he went to the Frontier Province some years ago, but he has never crossed the frontier or gone right up to it. His name, however, is very well known on both sides of the frontier. He is very popular with the frontier men and repeated invitations have been extended to him to visit them, but the Government has not allowed him to do so. He did not want to go in defiance of the wishes of the Government; he did not want to invite conflict on that issue, so whenever he wanted to go he always referred the matter to the Viceroy or the Government of India, saying: "I have been asked to go there and I should like to go", and he always got the same answer, to this effect: "We strongly advise you not to go." That was almost tantamount to an order, and so he has not gone. Apart from Mr. Gandhi, the great leader of the Frontier Province, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, has quite an extraordinary influence and popularity all over that region. It is astounding how he has become such a tremendous figure in that area. That in itself, of course, was quite sufficient to make the British Government dislike him intensely. A man who has such a commanding influence over these turbulent Pathans is a man who will not be liked by any Government agency. He therefore, spends his time in prison; he is in prison at the present moment. After two or three years of detention without trial he came out last year, but he was out only for three months and then he was sent back to prison for two years' sentence, which he is serving now. As you perhaps know, he is a member of the highest Congress Executive. He is one of the most popular men not only on the frontier but in the whole of India. You will realise from his name that he is Mohammedan and not a Hindu. He is one of the greatest Moslem leaders of the masses in India. He occupies one of the highest positions in the Congress movement.

MUSLIM BACKING TO CONGRESS.

You must remember that the Congress movement, although it is inevitably composed chiefly of Hindus, has a very stiff backing of Muslims. Therefore, if Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mr. Gandhi did go to the frontier I think they would have the most magnificent reception there, and they could discuss the frontier problem there with others. I do not think it would be very difficult to solve that problem. I do not mean to say that such a visit would put an end to all troubles; that is absurd. Certain troubles will arise again and again, but the foundations of stability could be laid, and if some economic remedies were also applied I think an end could be definitely put to this recurring troubles..

(To be Continued)

FIRE RENDERS 1,000 HOMELESS

250 Huts And Houses Destroyed In Lahera

BAREILLY, May 19.

Nearly 250 habitations in village Lahera, in Bhongaon Tehsil, were completely burnt following a disastrous fire, says a report received here from Mainpur.

Several granneries were destroyed and including the loss of other property, the total loss is estimated at about one lakh of rupees. Nearly one thousand persons have been rendered homeless. The Collector Rai Bahadur Pandit S. N. Mishra went to the village and made arrangements for relief measures.

A temporary relief camp has been opened at the village and arrangements for remission of land revenue, grants for building houses and food provisions are being made.—United Press.

BR. SOLDIERS TRY TO DESERT

Caught By Police At Katni Railway Station

"DISGUSTED WITH MONOTONY"

JUBBULPORE, May 19.

A party of five British soldiers, belonging to the Leicestershire Regiment, stationed at Jubbulpore, while attempting to run away from the barracks, were apprehended by the Government Railway and Civil Police authorities at Katni, a place about sixty miles from Jubbulpore.

From the details available it appears, that these "tommies" disgusted with the monotony of their lives, had planned to run away from their gloomy surroundings. In order to translate their scheme into action they came down the Ridge on Saturday night and after stealing a motor car belonging to the Gun Carriage Factory, drove away.

Everything passed away smoothly as far as Katni. But on reaching the town the petrol tank of the car was completely exhausted and they found it absolutely impossible to proceed further.

At this juncture they, in order to divert the attention of the public and evade arrest, they put off their uniforms and came out in civilian dress and proceeded to the Railway restaurant. In spite of their taking these precautions, their movements betrayed them.

Police Suspicious

Mr. Raghubir Sinha of the Government Railway Police, who happened to be present at the moment on the Railway platform at Katni, grew suspicious about the movements of "the deserters" and questioned them about their antecedents. On receiving unsatisfactory replies from them he communicated his suspicions to the military authorities at Jubbulpore. The military authorities at Jubbulpore confirmed these suspicions and informed Mr. Sinha that they were deserters.

Mr. Sinha with the help of Mr. Babu Lal Varma, Sub-Inspector, Katni Civil Police Station, then proceeded to arrest the wanted "tommies". The latter at first tried to evade arrest and threatened violence, but when the armed police arrived and they found themselves out-numbered they gave in.

They were ultimately taken to Jubbulpore under a heavy police escort where they were kept in the police lock-up in the Central Jail in the midnight, and were later in the morning escorted to the Ridge where they were handed over to the military authorities.

It is understood that they will shortly be put before the District Court Martial on a charge of deserting His Majesty's Services.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME

BANGALORE, May 20.

Mahatma Gandhi is having a good time in the Nandi Hills. His health has considerably improved ever since his arrival there. According to the present programme Gandhiji will stay in Nandi Hills upto June 2, and then will come to Bangalore.

Kaka Kalelkar also has joined Gandhiji at Nandi Hills.—United Press.

GRATEFUL TO NEWSPAPERS

Satyamurthi On Spread Of Political And Literary Knowledge

MADRAS, May 18.

The 'role of newspapers in spreading knowledge' was dealt with by Mr. Satyamurthi in his address, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Mr. Jal Bomanji's Free Reading Room and Library, Royapuram. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti presided.

Mr. S. J. Row, Secretary, read the annual report. The Reading Room, it is stated, was started in April last year with the object of liquidating illiteracy and affording facilities to the labouring classes of the locality to keep in touch with current events through the medium of newspapers and journals. More or less one hundred people visited the room every day. A library, the report stated, was attached to the Reading Room. The report concluded with an appeal to the public to extend their sympathy and help the institution

The Chairman said that reading rooms like theirs were very useful in spreading adult education.

Tribute to Parsis.

Mr. Satyamurthi expressed his pleasure at being present at the function. Their Reading Room was being run by a distinguished Parsee of Madras: The Parsees had set an example to all other minorities in India. At the Round Table Conferences, they were the one community who never asked for any "safeguards" whatever. By their character, enterprise and public-spirit, the Parsees had established for themselves a position in the Bombay Presidency. They were wise in depending upon their character and ability, instead of on "safeguards." Those who belonged to the National Congress could never forget the great and honoured names of Dadabhoy Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta, who were the founders of that organisation and who gave of their best for the freedom of the Motherland.

Continuing, Mr. Satyamurthi said that according to their ancient scriptures, the gift of knowledge was the best of all gifts and also the most permanent one. He was glad that a good number of people visited the Reading Room and that they were subscribing for newspapers.

On Newspapers

To those who frequented the Reading Room, he would like to say a few words on newspapers. Now-a-days almost every newspaper, devoted a whole page or two to sports. He was anxious that most of them who watched the games should, by reading the sporting columns of newspapers not only become fine critics of the games, but also learn how to play the games themselves well.

Regardng the reports of the proceedings of legislatures and local bodies, the speaker said that in this country where democracy was in its infant stage, political education was of the utmost importance.

He could not be sufficiently grateful to the newspapers for the publicity given by them to the appeals of political parties and politicians, though they might belong to different schools of thought.

Thanks to the organised news agencies and the net-work of correspondents appointed, distinguished Indian newspapers, the speaker said, they got up-to-date and first-class news.

With regard to the foreign news, the speaker suggested that Indian newspapers should present every week comments or news from the papers belonging to Continental countries and America.

Mr. Satyamurthi next referred to the weekly and monthly journals, both English and vernacular, in the land. A careful reading of newspapers, he added, would develop in them wide knowledge and culture. He was anxious that more attention should be paid to the advancement of music, painting and other arts in newspapers.

In conclusion, Mr. Satyamurthi said, in this country, the library movement had an unlimited scope for development. They should nave suitable books in the vernaculars for the spread of knowledge.—"The Hindu."

SAPRU SHIES AT PROPOSED CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

"Not Encouraged By President's Recent Speech"

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

"Of this I know there is strong convictions at stake. It is possible to start a non-sectarian union of this character but I am afraid it will not continue to be very long a non-party organisation. Differences of a sharp character in the approach of certain questions are bound to arise as the question of Restrictive Laws cannot be approached in isolation and is bound to involve consideration of methods of work of some parties, their beliefs, their political aims and objects. Unfortunately presently there is not that mutual confidence and respect between politicians of different schools of reformists and others, which is a necessary condition for harmonious co-operation." Warns Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a letter to Jawaharlal, dated May 2, now released to the press in which he expresses his inability of joining the proposed Civil Liberties Union.

He further says:

"While I very sincerely deplore the existence on the Indian Statute Book Laws calculated to circumscribe the Civil Liberties of the people, I cannot overlook the circumstances in whose wake these restrictive laws have followed. I will be very glad if these laws were repealed and the restriction imposed on some civil liberties completely removed. It seems to me, however, that the achievement of the object will be very much facilitated and accelerated by the revision of the policy and the methods of work on the part of those who want political freedom and self-Government. I confess I am not very hopeful, I must say I am not at all encouraged by your recent speech, to entertain any hope that there can be that mutual respect and confidence between your school and mine. Therefore it seems to me that such a Union may, instead of doing any good, easily make the position worse by giving rise to differences on the main issue of the Civil Liberties, which is prized by all public men, but on concomitant issues which cannot be ignored in any broad and dispassionate consideration of the main issue. I very much regret, therefore, I cannot see my way to join your proposed Union."

GIRI WELCOMES BOMBAY DECISION

Hopeful About Achievement Of Labour Unity

MADRAS, May 20.

Interviewed by the "United Press on the decisions of the Trade Union Congress at Bombay, Mr. V. V. Giri said:

"I am glad that the T. U. C. has accepted my unity proposals at Bombay. I trust that the National Trade Union Federation will endorse the proposals. I am confident if good spirit prevails among the leaders of both groups, complete structural unity can be achieved in no time.

"It will be in the best interests of labour and the country that there should be fullest co-ordination between the Trade Union Congress and the Indian National Congress.

"The appointment of the Congress Labour sub-committee under the inspiration and guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is bound to produce results expected."—United Press.

PEACE MISSION FOR STUDENTS

International Co-operation To Counteract Misunderstanding Suggested

The Committee of representatives of International Students' Organisations concluded its eleventh session in Geneva on April 29th.

It considered the principles and methods of international co-operation between students. Recognising that, at present, events have rendered public opinion troubled and anxious, in a large number of countries, the Committee agreed that it was the duty of young students to counteract the misunderstandings that set people at variance and imperil the general organisation of peace, even outside their own immediate surroundings.

A recommendation was made to increase the number of smaller meetings, confined to one region or to two countries, in addition to the organisation of international conferences. Being desirous that an ever larger number of countries and opinions should be associated in its work, the Committee also expressed the hope that delegations of member organisations might consist of persons of different nationalities, and that experts and representatives of student groups from countries with which the Committee is not sufficiently connected, should be asked to give temporary assistance. It was also decided to consider arranging for "conversations" on subjects relating to human ideals, so as to keep in touch with movements of opinion among young persons of the present day.

Educated Jobless.

In pursuance of its work in regard to unemployment among young intellectual workers, the Committee was very glad to learn what was being done by the International Labour Office, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Entr'Aide universities for a better organisation of the labour market by the creation of university statistical and employment bureaux in various countries.

It recommended that the work done by these various bodies in the international sphere should be co-ordinated, and requested the International Labour Office and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to consider the setting up of an international centre of information in regard to openings for work, in order to facilitate the finding of permanent employment for young graduates, especially in overseas countries.

In the House of Commons the Air Routes Financial Resolution was carried by 259 votes to 122.

A serious epidemic of influenza is reported to be raging in Kashgar.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

TIGER TRAYNE SUBMITS TO HIS ARREST ---- WITHOUT RESIS—TANCE!
4-27
YOU CAN SAVE THAT ALIBI FOR THE TRIAL, MISS MONTAGUE!---YOU'RE UNDER ARREST, TRAYNE!
OKAY, BUT YOU'RE GONNA HAVE A HARD TIME PROVIN' IT!
I'LL GIVE HIM OUR BEST CELL, INSPECTOR! -- SOUTHERN EXPOSURE AN' ALL
I'LL BE OUTA THERE IN A DAY
LYMAN ANDERSON
WE LOSE --IF HE COMES UP FOR TRIAL!
TIGER TRAYNE ISN'T GOING TO HAVE A TRIAL, DONAVAN!
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